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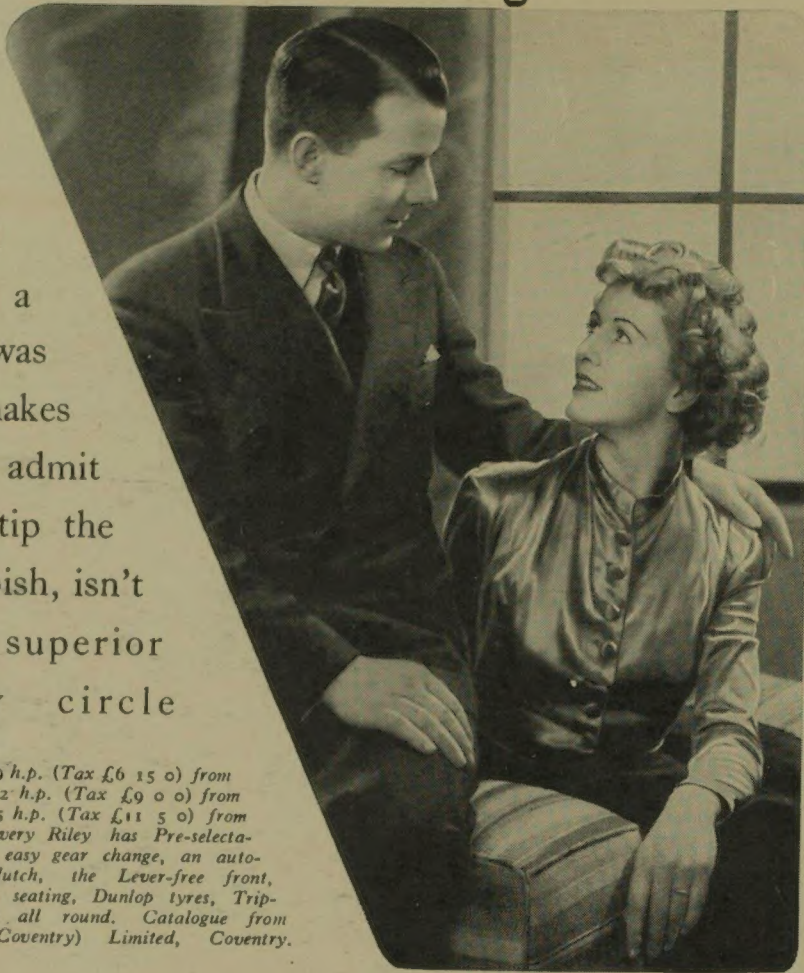
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1937.



A "PETER BRUEGHEL" TYPE FROM SYRIA OF THE SECOND MILLENNIUM B.C.! A CURIOUS PORTRAIT-HEAD WEIGHT DISCOVERED AT RAS SHAMRA, SUGGESTIVE RATHER OF SCULPTURE ON MEDIAEVAL CATHEDRALS.

In this number we devote six pages to new discoveries by the French Archæological Expedition to Ras Shamra, along with an article by the Director of the excavations, Professor Claude Schaeffer. Describing a set of weights found in an ancient jeweller's premises, he writes: "One weight is shaped as a human head cast in bronze. It is one of the rare secular portraits of this remote period, and a veritable little masterpiece, intensely alive. If, instead of having been found in

conditions guaranteeing its age and origin, it had appeared in the antiques market without evidence of identification, one would never have believed that it represents a person who lived over 3000 years ago in northern Syria. The face, slightly caricatured, rather resembles mediæval busts on our cathedrals, or certain popular types in the paintings of the Flemish master, Brueghel the Elder." This photograph shows it much enlarged. Others are on page 295 (Figs. 8 and 9).



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

ALL along the Mall and Constitution Hill, down the green fringe of Piccadilly and across the eastern confines of Hyde Park, the Coronation stands are going up. They are different to the stands of my youth, which my infant eyes saw being raised for the coronations of Edward VII. and George V. For the Meccano principle now prevails and the stands rise on a forest of masts of tubular steel, recalling other childhood's scenes on nursery table and floor. But though the technique of preparing the King's highway against his supreme day may have changed, the ancient English feeling towards a coronation has not changed. We may be democratic and matter of fact and rationally ready to accept the prosaic dicta of our intellectual leaders (who are inclined to care for none of these things), but we still go to a crowning, and rejoice over it and cheer it as we would certainly never dream of doing to the cleverest Professor of Political Science living. For a deep-seated instinct—"prejudice," its enemies would call it—tells us that in England the

solely because the police will intervene and punish them if they fail to do so. He overlooks the fact that the police are only able to act at all because there is a general readiness and even desire on the part of the community that they should do so. Where this element of general consent is lacking, government can only exist by force of bayonet and machine-gun. Such was the government of pre-Treaty Ireland, of Belgium during the war, or of parts of Spain at the present moment. And if it is maintained that such popular consent is of little value compared with the blessings of good administration, there would appear to be no valid argument for not handing over the control of this country at once to, say, Nazi Germany, whose efficient and thorough administrators would doubtless look after us a great deal better—on paper—than we are able to do ourselves.

But people do not accept government merely because they like being governed or because their

entirely logical creatures, this might not be necessary, but they are not. Sometimes this principle will be found centred in the same authority that executes the practical and workaday part of government: so it is in Germany to-day under Hitler and was in Soviet Russia under Lenin, and perhaps still is under Stalin. Such men as these both give laws to the peoples they rule and inspire them through some mystic idealism or power of personality with the desire to obey those laws. But such men are very rare, and no State can look for a continuance of them in the supreme places of government. After their departure, the community is left without the unifying principle that endears men to authority and common action; soon criticism and grievances begin to accumulate and the foundations of law and order are again undermined.

This is the justification for hereditary monarchy, and not the ridiculous theory, invented by its enemies for its destruction, that those born Kings are



ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERS FOR THE CHIEF SCOUT AT THE GREAT ALL-INDIA JAMBOREE: INDIAN SCOUTS FROM ALL DISTRICTS MARCHING PAST THE ROSTRUM, ON WHICH ARE LORD BADEN-POWELL AND LORD LINLITHGOW, THE VICEROY.

The five-days' Boy Scouts' Jamboree at New Delhi proved the greatest success. Five thousand Boy Scouts from all parts of India marched past the Viceroy, the Chief Scout of India, and Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout of the World, in a spectacular parade. A special message of greeting from the King Emperor was read. Lord Baden-Powell received a wonderful ovation from the Scouts,

whose contingents were, of course, only representative of the movement in India. In his speech, Lord Baden-Powell recalled his former visit to India, and said that Scouts then numbered 15,000, whereas to-day there were 350,000. He made a strong appeal to the boys to regard themselves as brothers, to secure greater unification in the interests of the country as a whole.

nurse and school of good citizenship is the Throne. Loyalty is often an attribute of very simple men, as it is one sometimes denied to very clever men, but its existence is an essential condition of a peaceful community. It is a kind of cement that keeps the walls of Jericho together and holds them up from falling even when the trumpet sounds.

Not everybody understands this, though the unlearned know it instinctively without understanding. At the time of King Edward's abdication, a Member of Parliament with a new gospel to preach asked whether the time had not come to lay aside the trappings and puppet-shows of monarchy and establish a plain republic of pure reason in its place. The Member who asked the question was confusing the functions of government with the functions, no less important, of binding or giving unity to the community which it is required to govern. The distinction is important, though it is frequently overlooked. For it is one thing to make laws for a people, provide them with public services and regulations and collect taxes from them to defray the cost of these amenities, and quite another thing to obtain their willing consent and obedience to these activities. The superficial observer, who does not look below the surface, is apt to assume that this consent is obtained by the mere act of government, and that men obey the law

reason endears them to its advantages. As individuals men and women do not like being governed at all: they are more apt to resent it intensely. No one likes to be asked to pay a tax, to be restrained from doing what his instincts prompt him to, to be told in an authoritative and even threatening way by some other mortal what he is to do or not to do. However much his reason may indicate the virtues of civic obedience, his sense of indignation and grievance at these interferences with his personal desires will steadily accumulate until he has come to loathe the very sound of the word "authority." A State in which any considerable number of people feel like that is in constant danger of subversion, let it be governed never so well. The first storm will destroy it, for in the hour of its necessity it will be found to have no support. And a State in danger of subversion is a State foredoomed to anarchy and to that dreadful condition in which every man's hand is against every man's, and human life, if I do not misquote the ancient philosopher, becomes "nasty, short, poor, solitary and brutish."

Hence the necessity of a binding and unifying principle in government: of some imaginative ideal that can link the citizens of a State in kinship with one another and make them willing and even glad to obey their legally constituted rulers. If men were

inherently wiser or better than other men. No sensible man ever supposed they were. But an hereditary King has the supreme virtue that he cannot die, and for one who has to rule over an undying community this is no small advantage. An elected President in a well-ordered republican community possesses the same merit. But an elected President, though he may occasionally happen to be an exceptional man—a Washington, a Lincoln, or a Roosevelt who can inspire the people with affection as well as awe—is seldom the kind of person who appeals to the man in the street as being the embodiment of an imaginative and unifying principle. To his fellow-citizens he is just one of themselves who, by desert or good fortune—and being human, they will probably attribute it more to the latter than the former—has become for a short period the supreme magistrate. The chief officer of a republic of pure reason is precisely that and nothing more. But the occupant of an ancient throne, though he be the simplest and most ordinary of men in his private life, is the living link between his subjects and every great experience and achievement of their national past. He perpetually reminds them of all that their fathers had attained and bequeathed, by their sacrifice and struggles—their peaceful hearths, their laws and their liberties. He is their whole history embodied in human form.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE PEOPLE'S PALACE: EAST END ENTHUSIASM.



THE ROYAL ARRIVAL AT THE NEW PEOPLE'S PALACE, WHICH HAS REPLACED THE FORMER BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1931: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCENE IN THE MILE END ROAD DURING THE INSPECTION OF THE GUARDS OF HONOUR BY THE KING (SEEN PASSING ALONG THE FRONT RANK).



EAST END PEOPLE THROING TO WELCOME THE KING AND QUEEN: A TYPICAL SECTION OF THE IMMENSE BUT ORDERLY CROWD IN THE MILE END ROAD, WITH POLICE CLEARING A WAY FOR THE ROYAL CAR.

The King and Queen were enthusiastically welcomed in the East End, on February 13, when they visited the new People's Palace—their first public engagement together since the King's Accession. Guards of honour were mounted by Queen Victoria's Rifles (9th London Regiment), the Tower Hamlets Rifles (17th London Regiment), the British Legion, and the Jewish Ex-Service Men's Legion. As their Majesties entered the main hall, the whole audience rose and sang the National Anthem. After presentations, the Queen accepted a bouquet from a little girl, Margaret Paxton, descended from the child who presented one



THE KING AND QUEEN MAKE THEIR FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE TOGETHER SINCE THE KING'S ACCESSION: ARRIVING AT THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.



MARGARET PAXTON, WHO HANDED A BOUQUET TO THE QUEEN, AS ONE OF HER RELATIVES DID TO QUEEN VICTORIA FIFTY YEARS AGO.

to Queen Victoria when she opened the People's Palace in 1887. Margaret (subsequently mentioned in the Court Circular) asked the Queen to give her love to Princess Elizabeth, and her Majesty agreed. The King and Queen toured the building, attended a concert, and heard recited a poem by John Drinkwater. The idea of the Palace originated in Besant's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men."

FLYING LEARNT ON A "FLIGHTLESS" MACHINE—ON AND NEAR THE EARTH.

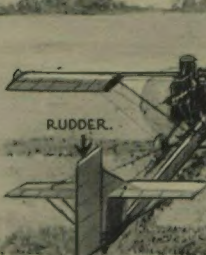
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS.

EARLY TRAINING

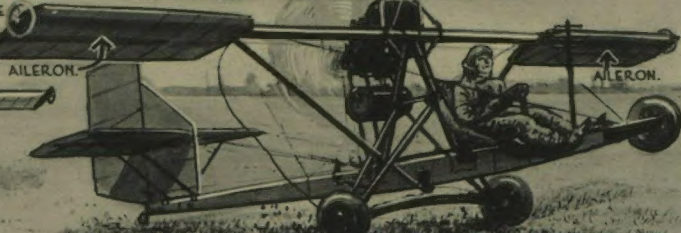
1. TO BEGIN WITH THE PUPIL IS TAUGHT HOW TO CONTROL THE ELEVATORS WITH THE TRAINER STATIONARY & THEAILERONS LOCKED.



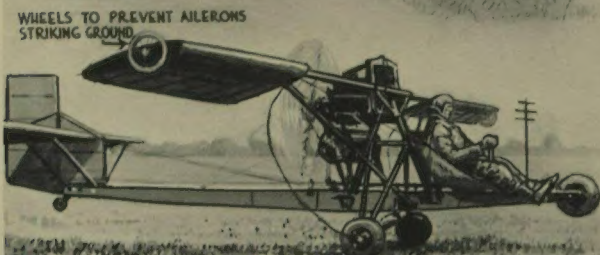
2. NEXT HE LEARNS TO STEER STRAIGHT;
HE IS FAMILIARISED WITH RUDDER CONTROL
& IS TAUGHT TO TAXI UP & DOWN THE AERODROME



3. THEN THE AILERONS ARE UNLOCKED & HE IS TAUGHT HOW TO CONTROL THE MACHINE LATERALLY AS HE RUNS TO & FRO ACROSS THE AERODROME AT BETWEEN 10 & 20 M.P.H.



4. HE IS NEXT EXERCISED IN THE COMBINATION OF RUDDER, ELEVATOR & AILERON CONTROL, & SO LEARNS TO CONTROL THE TRAINER ON THE GROUND AS IF IT WERE AN AEROPLANE IN FLIGHT.



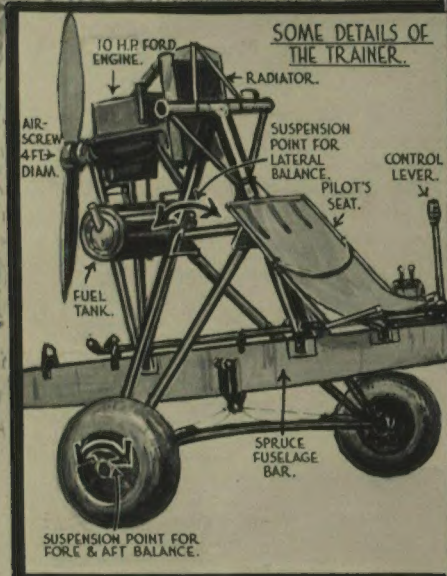
- HAVING SATISFIED HIS INSTRUCTOR THAT HE IS PROFICIENT IN CONTROLLING HIS MACHINE ON A STRAIGHT COURSE THE PUPIL NEXT LEARNS TO STEER IN C



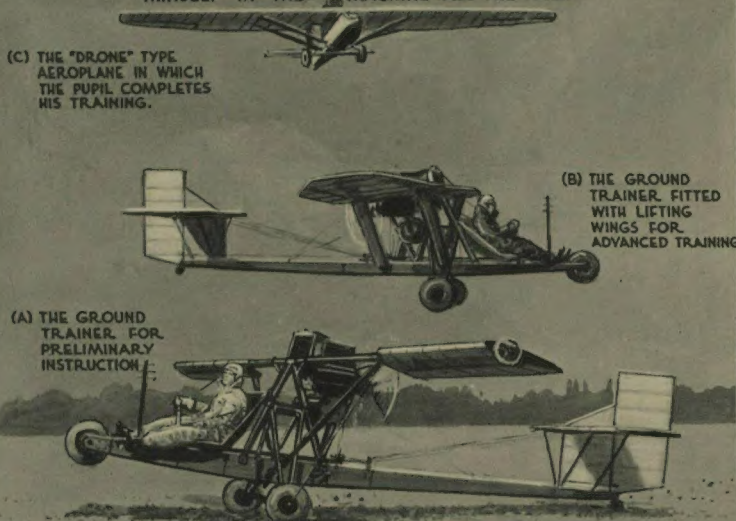
6. FINALLY HE IS SO FAR ADVANCED IN HIS GROUND TRAINING, THAT HE CAN CORRECTLY STEER BETWEEN MARK FLAGS & MAKE "FIGURES OF EIGHT" ON THE GROUND IN HIGH WIND & "BUMPY" WEATHER.



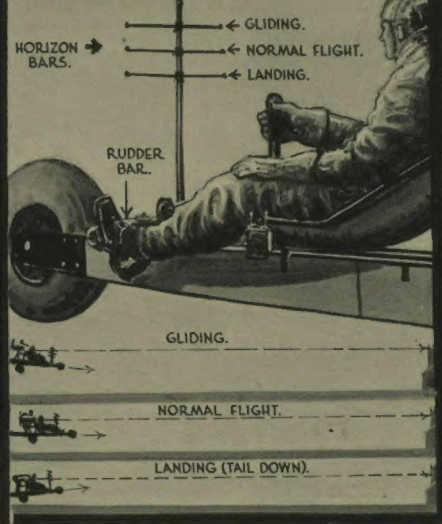
SOME DETAILS OF
THE TRAINER.



LEARNING TO FLY WITHOUT DUAL-CONTROL—THE PUPIL BEING BY HIMSELF IN THE MACHINE ALL THE TIME.



THE HORIZON BAR, ON WHICH THE PUPIL IS TAUGHT TO GAUGE HIS CORRECT ATTITUDES FOR GLIDING, LEVEL FLIGHT & LANDING.

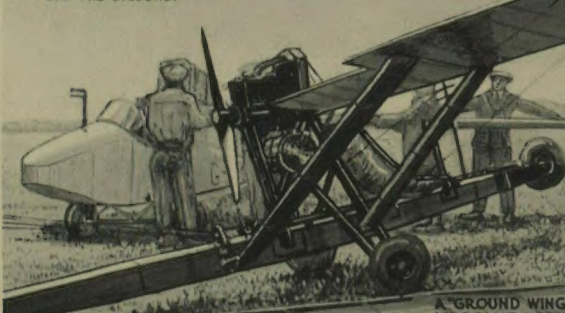


ADVANCED TRAINING

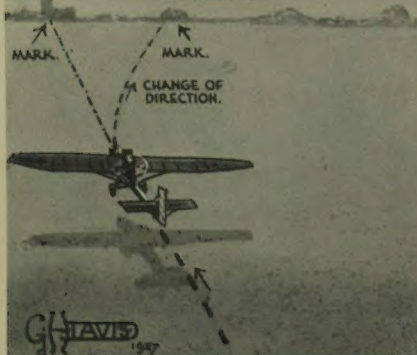
8. STRAIGHT LITTLE "HOPS" AT A HEIGHT OF 3 OR 4 FEET ARE NOW TAUGHT. THE INSTRUCTOR STANDS A CERTAIN DISTANCE FROM THE START & AT HIS SIGNAL THE PUPIL MUST LAND.



7. THE "GROUND WINGS" ARE NOW REMOVED & THE TRAINER IS FITTED WITH WINGS FROM AN AEROPLANE. THESE ARE CAPABLE OF LIFTING THE TRAINER OFF THE GROUND.



10. FLIGHTS ARE NEXT MADE WITH A SIMPLE CHANGE OF DIRECTION.



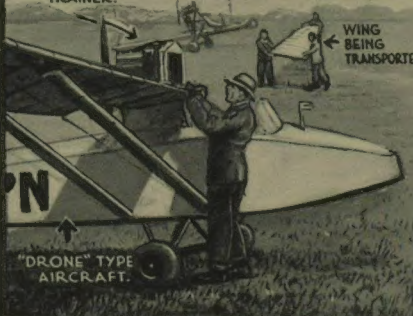
11. NEXT, THE PUPIL LEARNS MORE COMPLICATED
TURNS



12. FINALLY THE PUPIL IS SO PROFICIENT THAT HE CAN TAKE OFF & FLY ROUND THE AERODROME & LAND CORRECTLY. HE IS NOW READY TO CONTINUE HIS SOLO TRAINING IN A PROPER AIRPLANE.



- 13 THE WINGS ARE REMOVED FROM THE TRAINER & FITTED TO A "DRONE" TYPE AEROPLANE, & THE PUPIL WILL SOON BE ABLE TO QUALIFY FOR A PILOT'S LICENCE IN AN ORDINARY AIRCRAFT.



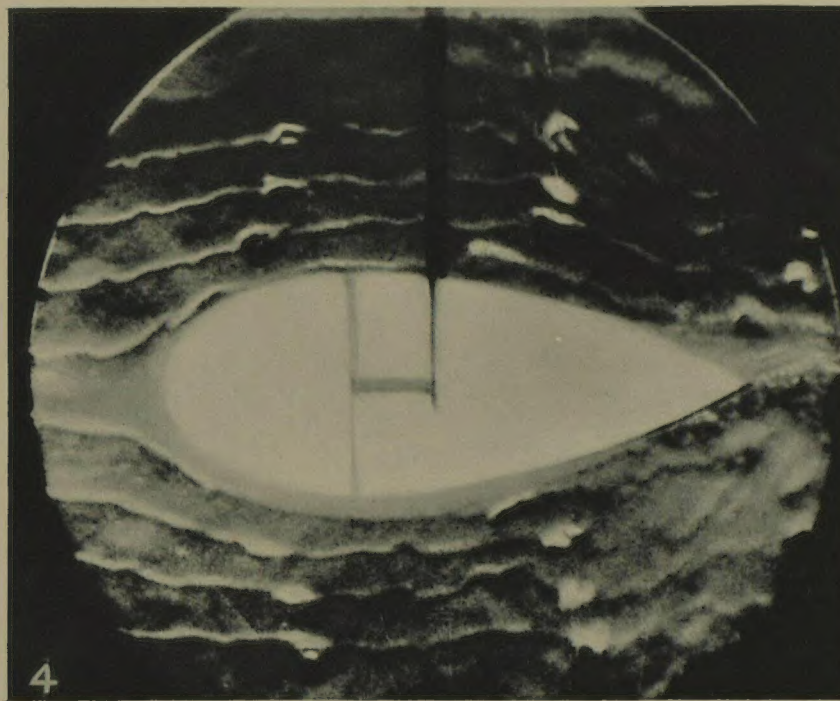
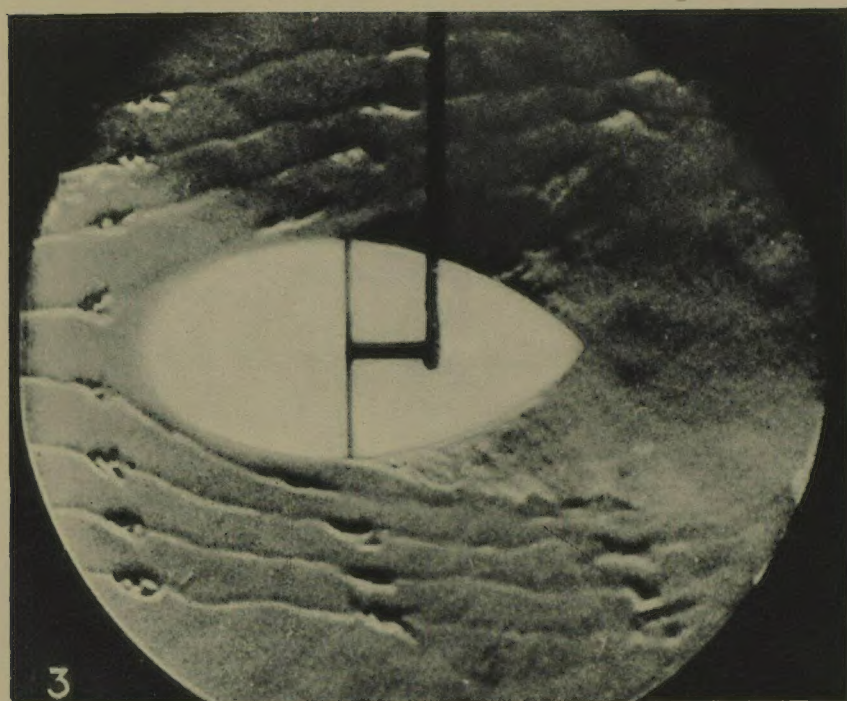
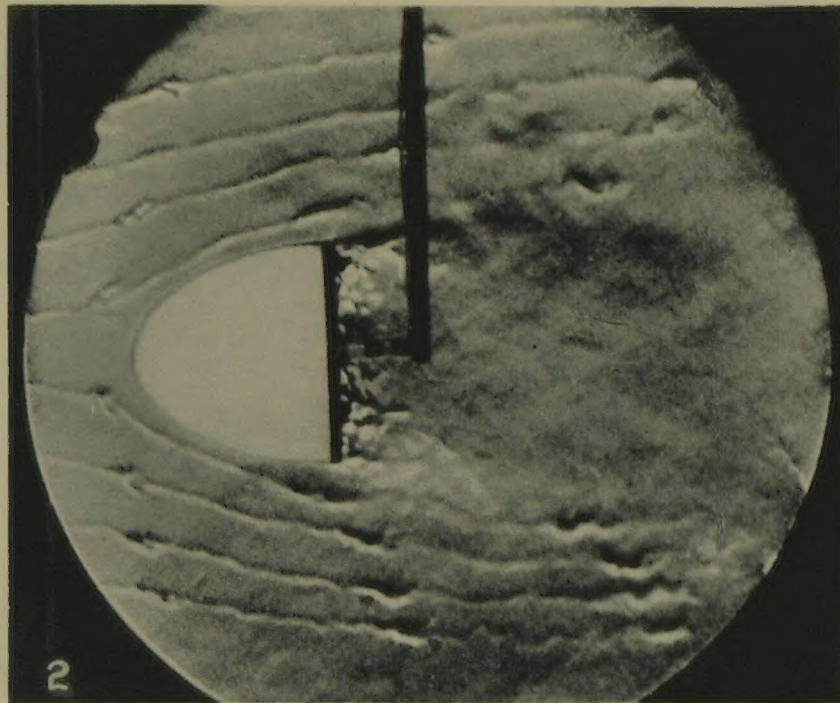
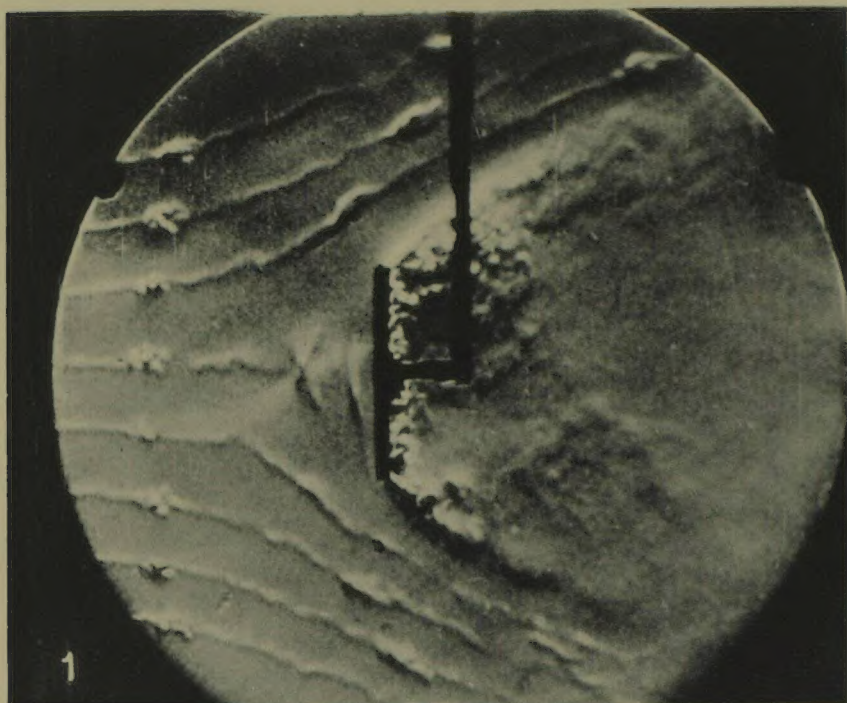
TRAINING PILOTS WITHOUT RISK OR EXPENSE: MR. ROBERT KRONFELD'S INGENUOUS NEW "GROUND TRAINER" METHOD,
WHICH ELIMINATES THE NECESSITY FOR INSTRUCTION IN DUAL-CONTROL MACHINES.

Mr. Robert Kronfeld, the famous glider pilot and inventor of the successful "Drone" light aeroplane, has just evolved an entirely new method of teaching flying. Usually, an instructor takes up the budding pilot in a dual-control aircraft until he is considered proficient enough to go up "on his own." The moment when a pupil first finds himself alone in the air is a nervous time for him, to say the least of it. Mr. Kronfeld has produced a "ground trainer" fitted with two large ailerons in place of wings, and on this simple machine—which cannot fly—the pupil gets all his preliminary training solo. When he feels quite comfortable handling the trainer—steering and controlling it, and taxiing about the aerodrome—the large ailerons are removed and wings are substituted. Now follows the advanced training. At first, the pupil makes a series of short flights—

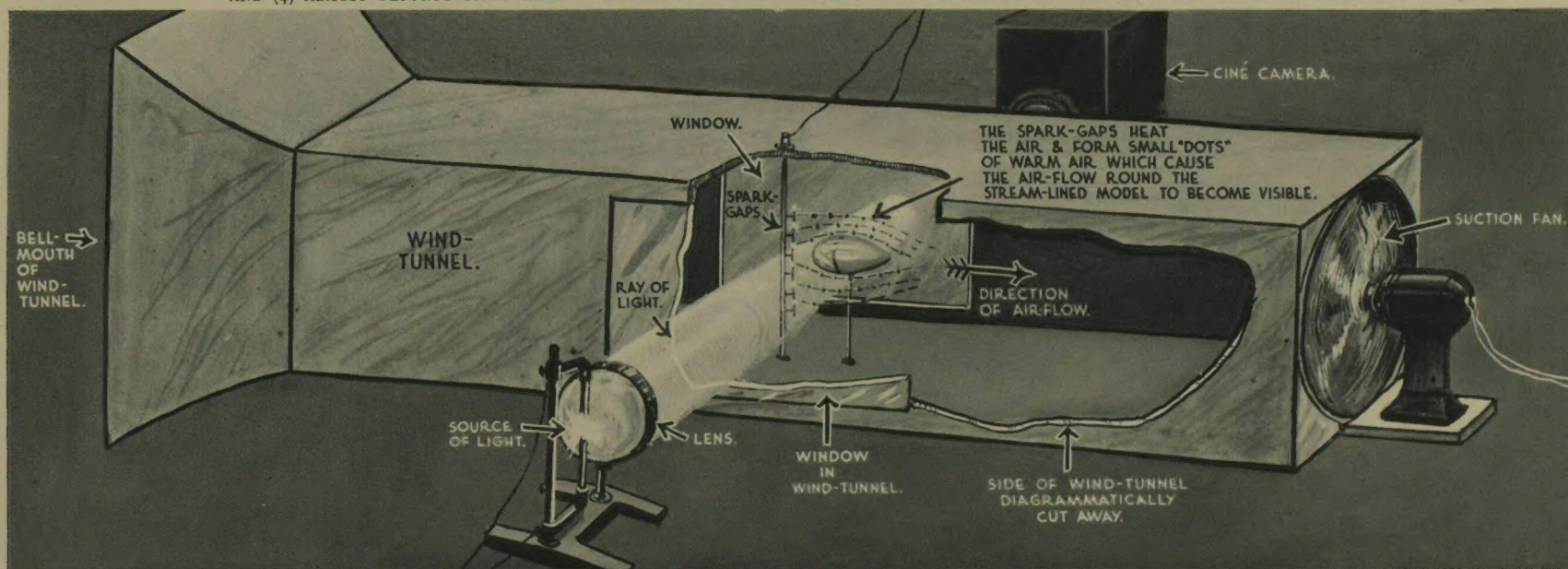
in reality long hops, a few feet off the ground. As he progresses, the flights are lengthened and he is allowed to go higher. Finally, he becomes so expert in controlling the trainer in flight that he readily passes on to a normal aeroplane of the "Drone" type. Having already gained "air sense" and confidence he can quickly control the "Drone," his confidence being increased by the fact that he has done all his instruction on the ground and in the air *entirely alone*. With a trainer and a "Drone" aeroplane with interchange fittings (costing about £495 altogether), a club can give full flying instruction to its members. In fact, the County Flying Club, Leicester, have already used this method of training with great success, under the auspices of no less distinguished a person than Mr. Lindsay Everard, M.P., Chairman of the Royal Aero Club.

STREAMLINE EFFECTS VISIBLE: AIR-FLOW MARKED BY ELECTRIC "DOTS."

PHOTOGRAPHS R.A.F. OFFICIAL; CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED. DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS.



PHOTOGRAPHING THE EFFECTS OF STREAMLINING BY MEANS OF "DOTS" OF HOT AIR GENERATED IN A WIND-TUNNEL BY A ROW OF ELECTRIC SPARK-GAPS PLACED ACROSS THE CURRENT OF AIR: SUCCESSIVE STAGES IN THE STREAMLINING OF A FLAT PLATE; SHOWING (1) THE ROWS OF SIMULTANEOUS HOT-AIR "DOTS" APPROACHING THE MODEL FROM THE LEFT, THE PARALLEL "STREAKS" OF AIR FROM THE HEATED ELECTRODES OF THE SPARK-GAPS, AND THE WIDE AREA OF TURBULENCE SET UP BY THE UNSTREAMLINED PLATE; (2) THE REDUCED AREA OF TURBULENCE WHEN A STREAMLINED NOSE IS MOUNTED ON THE PLATE; (3) TURBULENCE FURTHER REDUCED BY A STREAMLINED TAIL; AND (4) ALMOST PERFECT STREAMLINING WITH THE WARM AIR "STREAKS" CLOSELY FOLLOWING THE FORM OF THE MODEL.



HOW A CINEMATOGRAPH FILM OF THE AIR-FLOW PAST A STREAMLINED BODY (SUCH AS THE SECTION OF AN AEROPLANE WING) IS MADE, THUS PROVIDING IMPORTANT DATA FOR AERODYNAMIC RESEARCH: THE WIND-TUNNEL WITH THE MODEL OF THE WING SECTION; THE SERIES OF SPARK-GAPS (LEFT) WHICH GENERATE THE ROWS OF SIMULTANEOUS "DOTS" OF HOT AIR; AND THE LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS WHICH MAKE AIR DISTURBANCES VISIBLE TO THE CINE-CAMERA.

At a time when our Air Force is being rapidly expanded great interest attaches to the work of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough. These "stills" from films of the flow of air round various shapes are good examples of the type of investigation carried out at Farnborough, though actually, in this case, made at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington. The following outline of the methods by which air-flow can be accurately filmed has been furnished by Mr. E. F. Relf, F.R.S., of the National Physical Laboratory. The model upon which the air-flow experiment is being made is placed in a wind-tunnel provided with a powerful suction-fan. In front of the model is placed a series of very narrow

spark-gaps (1-50th of an inch space). The air flowing past is heated by the sparks, and produces small "dots" of hot air which may be seen in the photographs. These "dots" follow the direction of the flow of the stream. The "streaks" seen in the photographs are produced by the warm air from the heated electrodes themselves. The "streaks" give an idea of the direction of the streamlines, and the distance between the "dots" gives an indication of the velocity of the flow at different points. The method of photographing the flow round a model is of a highly technical nature, but in very simple language it consists of recording the shadows of the "spots" of heated air on a photo film.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



THE MINUTE, TOOTH-COVERED TONGUES OF SLUGS.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

WHEN we speak of the tongue we do so, though more or less unconsciously, in terms of the human tongue, which has been aptly termed the "unruly member," for therewith we give expression to our thoughts. But speech is its latest acquirement, and it would be well, all too often, if such thoughts could find no outlet, for where the mental balance is unstable, "rasping tongues" they can indeed prove to be, inflicting pain compared with which

flooded with a sticky saliva to pick up ants when thrust into a horde of these creatures. The giraffe has a protrusible tongue. But this is used like a finger, to grasp the twigs of trees. The frog and toad use the tongue for the capture of insects at a distance—and this after a very strange fashion, for its tip is doubled back towards the throat. When a fly is to be captured, the muscles within the tongue, on the instant that the mouth is opened, project its anterior half forwards out of the mouth. The moment its broad, flat, and slightly bifurcated tip touches the victim, it is flicked back again in a flash, bearing its quarry attached to its sticky surface. The chameleon also uses its tongue in a similar fashion. Here the tip is bulbous, and it can be shot out from the mouth for a distance of several inches and with a rapidity too great for the eye to follow, though the camera has achieved this feat!

But one of the most remarkable of tongues is that of the baleen whales, as I discovered by dissection some years ago. For it is used as a compressor to squeeze an enormous mass of small crustacea or molluscs in the case of the "right whales," against the roof of the mouth, and at the same time to force the accompanying water through the fringe of baleen hanging down on each side of the mouth. This squeezing is done by inflating the tongue with air from the lungs.

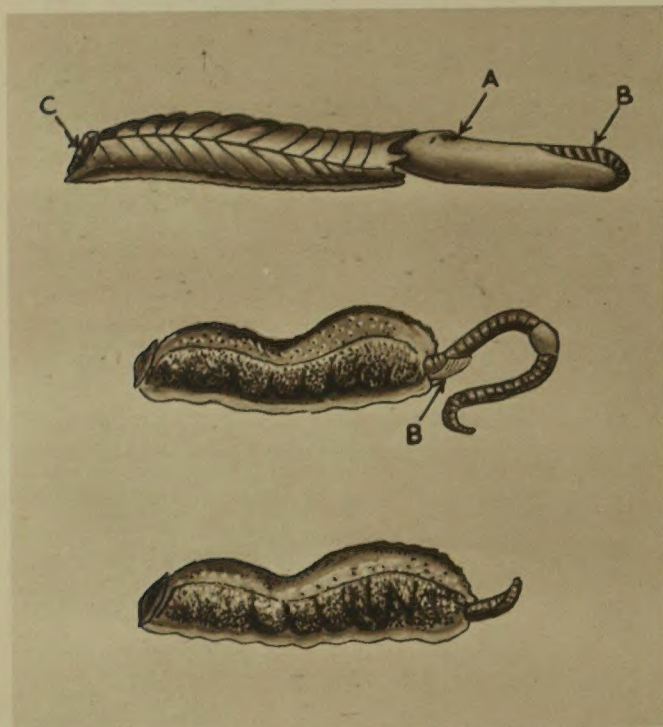
And now as touching the "rasping tongues" with which I began. These are found in animals of such totally different types as the carnivores on the one hand, and the molluscs on the other. In the lion or the tiger, for example, the surface of the tongue is covered with a closely-set armature of spines used to lick off the flesh from the bones left at the end of the feast! The molluscan tongue, of course, is not strictly comparable with that of the felidae, inasmuch as the molluscs, being invertebrates, are built on a fundamentally different plan. But this makes the matter of their tongues all the more interesting. For it shows how delicately responsive living tissue is to persistent stimuli, and at the same time how similar stimuli will beget similar structures, though formed of entirely different materials.

The univalve molluscs, exceptions due to parasitism apart, have not only a well-defined mouth, but horny jaws, and a tongue of amazing complexity and often of great beauty. The jaws of molluscs—say, of a snail or a whelk—are to be found only by experts in

dissection. But there are exceptions to every rule, and in the octopus and cuttlefish the mouth is guarded by a great black beak resembling that of a parrot. The horny jaws of all other molluscs present a bewildering array of differences in the matter of size and shape and the number of pieces of which they are made up. But in their symmetry and arrangement they often display great beauty.

The rasping function of the molluscan tongue is performed by minute teeth, set upon a long ribbon, which, when uncoiled, may be extended to many times the length of the body. It would be wearisome to explain at length the astonishing range which these teeth present in their form, size, and arrangement, and the rare beauty such massed teeth exhibit when seen under the microscope. The permutations and combinations seem to be endless, so that they must be studied piecemeal if a sense of weariness is to be avoided.

But here, as always, some depart abruptly from the conventional shape. And this is true of the teeth of the slug *Testacella*. Slugs are always anathema to a gardener. But *Testacella*, if he did but know it—and some do—is the gardener's friend, since it confines itself to a diet of worms. And these are captured in a very singular way,



1. AN EXTRAORDINARY SLUG WHICH NOT ONLY ASSISTS THE GARDENER BY EATING WORMS, BUT CAPTURES ITS PREY BY TURNING ITS MOUTH "INSIDE OUT"!—*TESTACELLA*, WITH ITS TONGUE AND THE INNER LINING OF THE MOUTH EVERTED TO THE RIGHT (ABOVE); CAPTURING A WORM AND DRAWING IT INTO ITS MOUTH (CENTRE); AND SWALLOWING THE WORM.

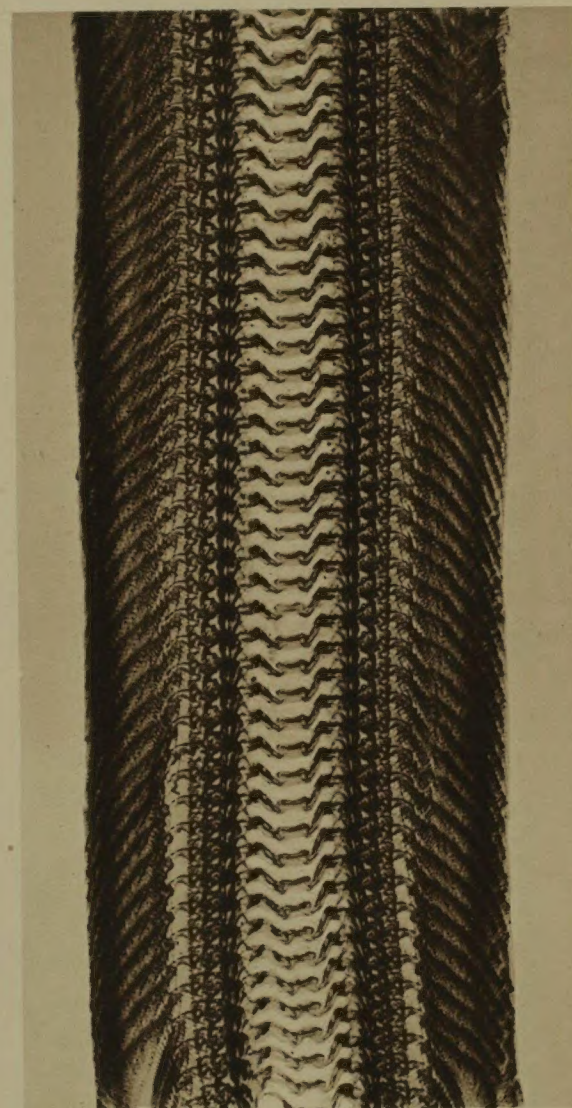
In the upper illustration the slug's tongue and the inner lining of the mouth are shown everted. The opening of the throat is seen at A and the point of the radula or rasp-like tongue at B. In the centre illustration the everted portion of the mouth has been drawn in and the radula (B) is seen gripping a worm, which, in the lowest illustration, has been nearly swallowed. This slug has the vestige of a shell on the end of its tail (C).

physical pain, except perhaps in its severest forms, takes second place. Just now, however, I want to speak of tongues which have to serve both as well as organs of taste, or the mechanical functions associated with feeding. And here it has come to present the most astonishing range of diversity in size and form.

Birds—to take the most familiar forms of animals first—show us, in no uncertain way, this "malleability" of the tongue. For it is large, fleshy, and fringed with lamellae in the surface-feeding ducks, where these lamellae serve, in conjunction with similar lamellae along the edges of the beak, to sift small organisms from the water. In humming-birds it is split up to form a tube for sucking up nectar from flowers, and the capture of insects attracted by that nectar. They recall the tongue of the butterflies and moths, which is also split up along its whole length to form a tube, the edges of the two long blades being held together by interlocking spines and hooks. When not in use it is kept coiled up like a watch-spring, and permanently outside the mouth. In vultures the tongue is trough-shaped, and armed with spines along its edges to form a rasp for scraping flesh from bones; while in the cormorant tribe it has become reduced to a mere vestige. And this because their food is swallowed whole. The woodpeckers, like the "ant-eaters" among the mammals, have a long, protrusible tongue which can be



2. THE TOOTH-COVERED TONGUE OF A WHELK: A HIGHLY MAGNIFIED PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TOOTH-RIBBON WHICH THE ANIMAL USES FOR "MASTICATING" ITS FOOD. Only a very small portion of this ribbon, with its minute teeth, is in actual use at any time; but the old teeth are shed as they are worn down and replaced by new and sharp teeth immediately behind.



3. THE RASPING TONGUE OF A RAM'S-HORN SNAIL WITH ITS THOUSANDS OF MINUTE TEETH IN ROWS: A SPECIMEN IN WHICH THE EDGES OF THIS EXTREMELY FRAGILE ORGAN HAVE BECOME FOLDED IN MOUNTING FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

The radula differs in form and number and arrangement of its teeth in every genus. Usually it displays a median row of teeth with one or more pairs of lateral rows. The great black slug (which attains a length of perhaps four or five inches) may have as many as 40,000 teeth on its tongue, and species of the genus *Umbrella* may have as many as 750,000!

for, as is shown in Fig. 1 (above), the tubular cavity of the mouth can be everted and thrust out, exposing the spine-like teeth of the radula on its surface. These grip the worm like harpoons, when it is then rapidly drawn back into the head, as is seen in the other drawings in Fig. 1. The time taken to swallow a worm three inches in length has been found to be five minutes, when only the head—which was rejected—remained visible. Some molluscs of the genus *Comus* have teeth with barbed tips, into which a poison-duct opens. They must be carefully handled when living specimens are being examined, for they can inflict a virulently poisonous bite.

What a radula with its armament of teeth looks like under the microscope may be gathered from the two adjoining photographs. But fifty would be needed to give a really good idea of the range of differences they present.



A QUEEN OF SPAIN'S MARBLE AND SILVER BATH FOR AUCTION IN PARIS: ONE OF THE FITTINGS OF THE FAMOUS HOTEL MAJESTIC, WHICH IS BEING CLOSED.

The furniture of the famous Hotel Majestic in Paris is being sold, as the site is to be taken over by the War Ministry. Among the other luxurious fittings is the marble bath illustrated here, which is lined with silver. Originally it belonged to Isabella II. of Spain, who lived in Paris after having been exiled. Among those who have used it are ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and several Maharajas.



"THE TREASURE OF THE WEEK" AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A NEAPOLITAN CAPO-DI-MONTE PORCELAIN GROUP; STRIKINGLY DIFFERENT FROM MEISSEN IN TEXTURE AND STYLE.

In 1743, Charles III. of Naples opened a porcelain factory in his Palace of Capo-di-Monte, near Naples. Nothing could be less like the porcelain of Meissen, in quality or style. The Capo-di-Monte material, instead of being hard and glittering, is soft and glassy; the figures are no polished courtiers, but peasants wearing fine clothes.



A LITTLE BOY LAUNCHES THE LARGEST MOTOR-YACHT EVER BUILT IN ENGLAND: MASTER TOMMY SOPWITH, WHO NAMED HIS FATHER'S "PHILANTE," WITH HIS PARENTS.



THE LARGEST MOTOR-YACHT EVER LAUNCHED IN ENGLAND: MR. T. O. M. SOPWITH'S "PHILANTE," FUTURE PARENT-SHIP OF THE "ENDEAVOURS," IN THE WATER AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's motor-yacht "Philante," which, in May, will cross the Atlantic with "Endeavour I." and "Endeavour II." for the America's Cup races, was launched from Messrs. Camper and Nicholson's yard. She is the largest motor-yacht ever constructed in Great Britain, displacing 1612 tons. The launching ceremony was performed by Mr. and Mrs. Sopwith's four-year-old son, who is seen above. The yacht was designed by Mr. Charles Nicholson.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: PICTORIAL NEWS FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND THE PROVINCES.



A LINK BETWEEN OLD WATERLOO BRIDGE AND THE CORONATION: BAULKS OF FINE ELM WOOD WHICH WILL BE USED IN CONSTRUCTING THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY ANNEXE. Wood from the foundations of Waterloo Bridge is to be used to decorate part of the annexe being built at Westminster Abbey for the Coronation. The wood is elm, and is a pleasant silver-grey in colour, toning with the Abbey's stonework. It was used to protect some of the piers of the bridge in 1882, when there was a danger of ballast being washed away from the bases.



BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO TWO-YEAR-OLD "JUBILEE": MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CHIMPANZEES STUDYING A POSTCARD.

The fact that Jubilee, the little chimpanzee at the London Zoo, has reached her second birthday without mishap, is a wonderful tribute to the skill of the Society. Young chimpanzees are subject to many ailments. Quite recently, June, Jubilee's small half-sister, died. Jubilee, however, is now a most vigorous youngster.



ANTI-GAS TRAINING FOR ENGLISH POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES: MEN AND WOMEN OUTSIDE THE GAS CHAMBER AT THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Home Office is now beginning the anti-gas training of employees in Government departments. Our photograph shows volunteers from various sections of the G.P.O. who are being trained as instructors at the Government gas-training centre at Falfield, Gloucestershire. When they have thoroughly mastered the essentials of anti-gas training they, in turn, will instruct members of their own departments. The course at Falfield lasts a fortnight.

The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

PIONEER DRAMA—BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

TWO major productions launched almost simultaneously in London have brought the swift, uncomplicated drama of the great open spaces and the vigour of the pioneer back to the screen. The one is Mr. Cecil B. de Mille's eagerly-awaited Western, "The Plainsman," and



"HEAD OVER HEELS," THE FORTHCOMING FILM AT THE GAUMONT THEATRE, HAYMARKET: JESSIE MATTHEWS AS JEANNE, A LITTLE PARISIAN CABARET SINGER, AND ROBERT FLEMYNG AS PIERRE, HER SELF-EFFACING LOVER.

Two women and two men take the leading parts in the drama of "Head Over Heels." Marcel (Louis Borell), the sophisticated friend of Pierre, lures Jeanne away from the somewhat inarticulate radio engineer; and Norma (Whitney Bourne), a successful actress, lures Marcel away from Jeanne.

the other is the outcome of the Gaumont-British excursion to Canada, "The Great Barrier," directed by Mr. Milton Rosmer. Both of them are excellent entertainment, breezy, forthright, packed with action and pictorially magnificent. Of the two, I would place the British picture first, and that not on account of its importance as a strong link in the thin chain of our Empire epics, nor even in recognition of its courageous entry into a field more familiar to the American film-makers than to ours, but because it has the better story to tell, and in telling it uses the thrill of fictional adventure to illustrate a momentous page of Empire history.

"The Great Barrier" finds its driving force in the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and was made at Revelstoke, in the heart of the Rockies. Writing of his fifteen "gruelling weeks" of production work, Mr. Rosmer says: "It was a hard and often dangerous struggle against the odds of Nature, a struggle won by us because of our almost fanatical enthusiasm to do justice to Canada and the story of her railway." There you have the secret of this ambitious production's rousing effect. Enthusiasm, as well as commercial perspicacity and an imposing amount of pounds, shillings, and pence, have gone to the making of this film, whose protagonists, down to the last crowd-player, seem to live rather than to act their parts; at least, as long as the real star of the picture—the Canadian Pacific Railway—is the compelling power that urges them to labour, to endure, to risk their lives, and to respond to its demands with their last ounce of strength. Mr. Rosmer is himself an arch-enthusiast. He was an enthusiast of the theatre; he is now—he must be—an enthusiast of the kinema. Were that not so, he could not have brought back from Canada a piece of work that adds to the vitality, the excitement, and the pace of a fast-moving Westerner a clear realisation of the scope and significance of its subject. Moreover, the drama of Nature and man's combat with Nature—always a strong kinematic theme—plays its part in this chronicle of a stupendous engineering feat which, after the completed section of the permanent way had run itself literally to earth

in the all-devouring swamps, went on undaunted to break through the "great barrier" of the Rockies.

The director has neither missed nor shirked his opportunities for legitimate thrills. He finds them in the perilous business of blasting the towering crags—an operation that shifts and splits great masses of snow and precipitates them in engulfing avalanches. He pursues them in the wake of an intrepid band of pioneers who seek a path across the Rockies, and whose two sole survivors owe their final success to a mountain eagle winging its way through a hidden gap. The rapids of a swollen river, forest fires of alarming ferocity and dimensions, sheer cliffs that offer no foothold to the unpractised mountaineer gradually take their toll of the scouting party. All this has been shot with audacity, and, one can well believe, at sufficient risk to the camera-men and actors to give them a taste of the dangers so convincingly reconstructed.

As to the necessary wedges of fiction neatly inserted into fact, they serve their purpose well, and do not disjoint or throw out of balance the main edifice of the film. They concern the destinies of two gamblers who arrive at the railway-head with no intention of doing an honest day's work; the one a young remittance-man, played by Mr. Barry Mackay, to fall into the toils of Miss Lilli Palmer, a baby-faced siren of the saloon. The older adventurer, handled with a light and natural assurance by Mr. Richard Arlen, gradually warms to his work on the railroad when he and his companion are forced to join the gangsters. Romantically spurred on by the Boss's pretty daughter, Miss Antoinette Cellier, and caught up by the urgency of the undertaking, Mr. Arlen performs deeds of valour in galloping after an express that is heading for disaster in the swamps; and finally in following with Major Rogers the trail blazed by the eagle, after five days of hardship and starvation. Their smoke signal it is that dramatically ends the menacing riot of the disgruntled gangsters at the idle railhead below. But how those two starving and exhausted scouts managed the return journey and negotiated the rapids is "wropt in mystery." However, they do turn up, none the worse for wear, to attend the historical ceremony of driving home the last rivet when East is triumphantly linked up with West. I thoroughly enjoyed "The Great Barrier," at the new Gaumont picture house in the

Haymarket. It is directed and interpreted with gusto, and a grand simplicity of outline attunes it to the majestic panorama of its settings. Honest, virile, and taut, it grips the imagination with its presentment of seemingly insuperable difficulties overcome by grit and determination.

"The Plainsman," shown at the Plaza, proved to be a rousing, wind-swept Western introducing famous characters of American pioneer history, such as "Buffalo Bill" Cody, "Wild Bill" Hickok, and Calamity Jane; but it has not the urgency behind it that vitalises "The Great Barrier," unless the extermination of the Red Indian can be accepted as urgent. The winning-over of the West as a country "safe for the white man to live in" involved a deal of killing, and "The Plainsman" is something of a killer's holiday. For Mr. Gary Cooper, taking danger in his long, limber stride, stalks through the picture with a finger on the trigger and death to villainous gun-runners or, not unnaturally, hostile Redskins in his steely eyes. Restored to his saddle and his guns, Mr. Cooper is the *beau ideal* of the pioneer, a man of few words, quick action, and easy authority. His romance with Calamity Jane, a truculent Amazon of the great plains, is an affair of frequent withdrawal on Mr. Cooper's part and a decidedly oncoming spirit on the lady's side; but Miss Jean Arthur, who handles her stock-whip with deadly precision and drives her team of coach-horses like an old-timer, draws on her experience of rebuffed but devoted maidens to win our sympathy for this spirited heroine. The stalwart and handsome Mr. James Ellison is happily cast as Buffalo Bill; and though a young wife, Miss Helen Burgess, does her best to cramp his style as a quick-firing pioneer, his loyal friendship for "Wild Bill" Hickok keeps him well occupied in the killing business.

Perhaps I took the old schoolboy stuff of Red Indians *versus* Whites a trifle too seriously. Perhaps I have had my fill for the moment of realistic filmic warfare that spares



"THE PLAINSMAN," AT THE PLAZA: GARY COOPER, AS "WILD BILL" HICKOK, AT GRIPS WITH AN INDIAN BRAVE IN THIS SWIFT DRAMA OF THE PACIFICATION OF THE WILD WEST.

Some famous figures of the West appear in "The Plainsman." Gary Cooper plays "Wild Bill" Hickok, James Ellison "Buffalo Bill" Cody, and Jean Arthur Calamity Jane, a young woman who matched any cowboy in toughness. Breathless fights with Red Indians, gun-running, and plenty of grim revolver play give this film all the thrilling qualities of the traditional "Westerner," with new realism and speed.

neither man nor horses, being still a little sore from the experience of "The Charge of the Light Brigade." The public, I imagine, will regard "The Plainsman" as a grand Wild West show on spectacular lines, and I am more than ready to admit its spaciousness, its generous measure of action, and the impressive size of its canvases. Mr. Cecil B. de Mille is a director of large vision, whether he be piling up the splendours of the pseudo-classic or driving mass emotion to the peaks of hysteria, or, as in the case of "The Plainsman," flinging vast hordes of Indian braves on their galloping mustangs across the screen. Over two thousand Cheyenne Indians and several troops of cavalry were employed in the battle scenes, and little is left to the imagination in the grim business of cleaning up the West. I happen to like my Western—and I like it, as I have often admitted, very much—partially cleaned up, with herds to be rounded-up, and "cattle-rustlers" to be headed off, and "bad men" to be tracked down in a glorious burst of hard riding. But that is just a personal matter, and Mr. de Mille has gone West to achieve a big, bold picture that is likely to prove immensely popular.



CALAMITY JANE AND HER UNRESPONSIVE LOVER, "WILD BILL" HICKOK, IN A DESPERATE SITUATION: JEAN ARTHUR AND GARY COOPER IN ONE OF THE MANY THRILLS OF "THE PLAINSMAN."

OLD TESTAMENT RELIGION IN SYRIAN ART OF THE 12TH CENTURY B.C.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR CLAUDE SCHAEFFER, DIRECTOR OF THE FRENCH ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO RAS SHAMRA. (SEE HIS ARTICLE ON PAGE 294.)



DESCRIBED AS "THE MOST ANCIENT REPRESENTATION OF THE CELEBRATED DEITY, SO OFTEN CITED IN THE OLD TESTAMENT, WHO BECAME, UNDER THE NAME OF JAHVE, THE GOD OF ISRAEL": A BAS-RELIEF FROM RAS SHAMRA.

In his article (page 294) describing new discoveries at Ras Shamra, North Syria, Professor Schaeffer mentions first the excavation of houses dating from the final period in the history of Ugarit, the ancient city on the site, which early in the twelfth century B.C. fell to invaders from overseas. "Life was, so to speak, suspended in these houses [he continues]. In one of them . . . a sculptor had left

unfinished a stela showing in bas-relief an offering to the god El. The supreme God of the Canaanites or Proto-Phoenicians is seen seated on a richly adorned throne, and before him stands the King of Ugarit, holding a sceptre and a libation vessel. It is the most ancient representation of this celebrated deity, so often cited in the Old Testament, who became, under the name of Jahve, the God of Israel."

A SYRIAN CITY DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE IN THE 14TH CENTURY B.C.

NEW DISCOVERIES AT RAS SHAMRA, THE SITE OF ANCIENT UGARIT: LINKS WITH MINOAN CRETE, CARCHEMISH, AND THE HISTORY OF CANAAN AS RECORDED IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

By PROFESSOR CLAUDE F. A. SCHAEFFER, Director of the French Archaeological Expedition to Ras Shamra; Associate Curator of the French National Museums. (See Illustrations on the Front Page and Pages 293, 295-297.)

Readers of "The Illustrated London News" who have followed the progress of the famous Ras Shamra excavations since their start in 1929, as recorded successively in our issues of Nov. 2, 1929; Nov. 29, 1930; Nov. 21, 1931; March 12, 1932; Feb. 11, 1933; March 3, 1934; April 27, 1935; and Feb. 22 and 29, 1936, will here find an account of the new discoveries as given by Professor Schaeffer in a lecture before the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in Paris.

THE eighth campaign of excavations on the tell (mound) of Ras Shamra, in northern Syria, was crowned with complete success. Research was concentrated on the north-western region of the large capital of the Kingdom of Ugarit, covering about 80 acres. Thanks to the help of the French Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, of the Council of the National Museums of France and the Commission of Scientific Research of the Ministry of National Education, it was possible to continue the excavations with a band of 200 native labourers. A detachment of the Syrian Legion, placed at the disposal of the Mission by the High Command of the Troops of the Levant, ensured the protection of the

P. Pironin, shows signs of a violent earthquake. It is well known that the countries along the coast and the islands of the Eastern Mediterranean are among the regions where earthquakes, terrestrial and submarine, are most numerous. How often in antiquity, and even in modern times, have coast towns been completely destroyed! It is only the lack of written records that caused any doubt as to similar calamities at still more remote periods. Archaeological indications, as well as certain allusions in a report on the situation at Ugarit addressed by the King of Tyre to Amenophis IV., found at Tel el Amarna, enable us to fix the date of the earthquake which destroyed Ugarit about the middle of the fourteenth century B.C.

This fact is of great importance for the chronology of the upper layers of the tell of Ras Shamra and the numerous finds which they have yielded. Particularly it confirms the high antiquity of the cuneiform texts recovered from the library, and certain other buildings at Ugarit. Most of these texts, especially those which reveal Proto-Phœnician religious legends, were actually found in or below the layer of debris caused by the collapse of the houses during the earthquake. They cannot, therefore, be later than 1350 B.C.

A certain number of new texts have been discovered during this latest campaign. One of them, in cuneiform alphabetic writing peculiar to documents of Ras Shamra, is a list of persons employed in the Ugarit temples. It gives a very precise notion of the internal organisation of these large and rich sanctuaries. According to M. Ch. Virolleaud, who has deciphered this document, reference is made in particular to the singers, artisans or decorators, makers of libations, and temple guardians. Among the names, mostly Semitic, may be noted that of Azzan, borne later by the father of one of the princes chosen by Moses to lead the Jewish tribes, or that of Sipsyon, which corresponds, perhaps, to that of the famous giant Samson in the Book of Judges.

Amongst the documents written in Babylonian cuneiform script, we must mention, according to M. F. Thureau-Dangin, several contracts for the sale of estates or slaves, as well as a will (Fig. 11) duly sealed in the presence of witnesses, by which a man leaves all his estate to his wife, including his servants of both sexes. The two sons, the testator



3. ANOTHER SYRIAN IMITATION OF POTTERY FROM CYPRUS: A LARGE PAINTED BOWL (FOUND WITH THE VASE SHOWN IN FIG. 19 ON PAGE 297) COPIED FROM A CYPRIOT TYPE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C. (WITH CENTIMETRE SCALE TO INDICATE SIZE.)

declares, must not contest the will, and must honour their mother. Penalties for a breach of this will are also provided for—payment of a fine to the King and expulsion from home. This document shows that the rights of inheritance were more favourable to the widow in the Ugarit society of over 3000 years ago than they are under our present French laws, which would nullify such a will. We may also recall



1. THE EXACTITUDE OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN RECORDING DISCOVERIES: A FAMILY GRAVE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C. CHARTED IN SQUARES WITH WHITE THREAD, TO FACILITATE MAKING A PLAN OF ITS CONTENTS.

On the right are visible two skeletons of infants buried side by side, probably a sign that they died either of a contagious disease or an epidemic. Larger bones, with various funerary deposits, are also visible. The contents of the grave are charted by the excavators on the principle of graphs.

that, according to a tablet previously found, it was a queen who had power at Ugarit during the minority of a king. The social position of women, especially mothers of families, was certainly high in this Proto-Phœnician community, a fact which does not confirm the moral inferiority of which the ancient Canaanites have been accused by Israelite writers. In this connection, another document discovered during the recent campaign is significant: it is a letter written by the brother-in-law of the King of Ugarit to his mother, while he was away on a distant mission. These (according to the translation of M. E. Dhorme) are the very deferential terms of the message: "To my Mother, Adatany, greeting from Talamiyani, husband of the King's sister, and thy servant. At the feet of Adatany, from afar, I lay my homage. May the gods guard thee; may they keep thee healthy and safe." The writer then tells his mother about the success and the conclusion of his mission, and ends with these words: "Adatany, mayst thou give all good news to thy servant in reply."

Among our epigraphic harvest there is also a letter (Fig. 12) from the King of Carchemish, on the Euphrates, replying to the King of Ugarit about a dispute concerning a slave bought from the nomads and brought to Carchemish. In the same document is mentioned another matter, concerning 900 prisoners kept at Carchemish, one of whom is wanted for theft by the Ugarit judicial authorities. Numerous tombs have been discovered during these excavations in Ugarit, most of them consisting of family vaults in the basements of the houses. Skeletons of adults and children (Fig. 1) were found surrounded by abundant funerary deposits comprising vases, jewels, and objects in bronze (see page 297).

In conclusion, we must mention the discovery of a small treasure of archaic Greek silver staters of the sixth century B.C., coins of a very rare and almost unknown type. They had mostly been struck in the Thracio-Macedonian regions celebrated for silver-mines. Along with these coins we found some half-melted staters, besides several lumps of unwrought silver weighing more than two kilos. The melting-down of some of these silver pieces had been begun on the spot, but the process had been suddenly interrupted. The remainder of the coins and the lumps of silver were put in a vase and hidden in the earth (Fig. 22). The date of this concealment coincides with the conquest of Syria by the Persians at the end of the sixth century B.C. These events must have alarmed the Greek colony which had settled amid the ruins of ancient Ugarit, and at the neighbouring port of Minet el Beida, identified by M. R. Dussaud with Leukos Limen. Under Darius I., the capital of the Syrian Province was transferred to Laodicea, the present Latakia, 12 miles south of Ras Shamra. Then the last hearth-fires on the mound of Ras Shamra went out. Ugarit, that brilliant, intellectual centre, that rich maritime city of the ancient East, sank into the oblivion of the ages.

work. Moreover, the Mission received the utmost aid from the civilian and military authorities of Syria. The Government of Latakia also spared no efforts to assist the excavations. In the new quarter of the town which was brought to light, three levels of habitation can be recognised. They belong chronologically to the last and most flourishing epoch of Ugarit—that is to say, from the fifteenth to the twelfth century B.C. As we dug downwards, we first came to a set of houses dating from the final period of the town, which, early in the twelfth century B.C., fell to a formidable invasion by a maritime people from overseas. Life was, so to speak, suspended in these houses. (For discoveries in them, see page 293.)

Beneath these buildings we brought to light a second layer of occupation, where each house was provided with a spacious funerary crypt under one of the ground-floor rooms. Made of great blocks carefully dressed, they form a corbelled vault, and are very like certain tombs in Crete, Greece, and the island of Cyprus. They date from the thirteenth century B.C. and the second half of the fourteenth, at a period when Ugarit had become a real Aegean-Mycenean colony carrying on a prosperous trade with the coastal lands of the Eastern Mediterranean. The rich merchants of the town had then built themselves very comfortable dwellings consisting of many rooms. Those of the ground floor contained storerooms and workrooms, besides living quarters for the servants. A stone staircase, with a landing under which the water-closet was placed, led to the first floor, reserved for the master of the house. Various articles abandoned or concealed by their former owners have enabled us to identify the profession of some of the Ugarit notables. One was a jeweller (see page 296).

Further along, we discovered the moulds (Fig. 14) and part of the equipment of another jeweller of ancient Ugarit. For some reason unknown to us, he had hidden his scales in the floor of one of the rooms. These consist of two circular trays in sheet bronze perforated with four holes for suspension, as well as a whole set of weights from a quarter of a shekel (weighing 2.5 grammes) to a mina of 470 grammes (Fig. 6). This discovery reveals a weighing system based on a talent, the equivalent of 3000 shekels, and a mina divided into 50 shekels. It differs from the sexagesimal system of Sumero-Babylonian tradition generally adopted in the ancient East. Thus the weights of Ugarit discovered during the present campaign are related to the weighing system of Palestine used by the Israelites at the time of Moses, as is proved by the accounts of the Tabernacle, in accordance with a capitation system of contributions, in Exodus, Chapter 38. (For detail of the head-shaped weight, see facing page and front page.)

2. ORIGINAL AND IMITATION: A CYPRIOT FLAGON OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C. PLACED SIDE BY SIDE WITH A SYRIAN COPY DATING FROM THE END OF THE SAME CENTURY.

UGARIT ART IN BRONZE:

A CURIOUSLY "MEDIÆVAL" HEAD; WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AS RECORDED IN "EXODUS."



4. WEAPONS OF WAR USED IN NORTHERN SYRIA IN THE FOURTEENTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES B.C.: BRONZE DAGGERS FOUND ON THE SITE OF UGARIT.



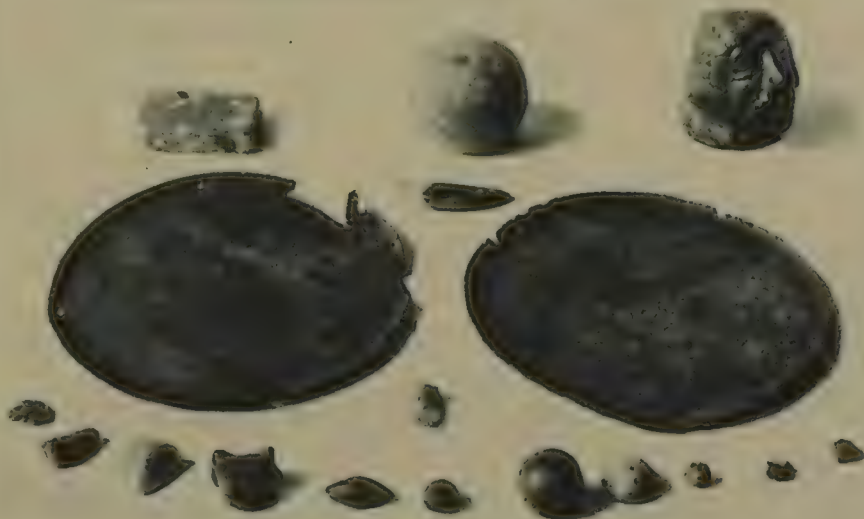
7. A FINE CEREMONIAL AXE IN SILVER-PLATED BRONZE, WITH A LIONESS-HEAD ON THE SOCKET. (FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C.)



5. BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FROM ANCIENT UGARIT: (LEFT TO RIGHT) A CHISEL; A BORING-TOOL; BRADAWLS; A BIG DOUBLE HOOK FOR LEADING ANIMALS TO SACRIFICE; AND A HOE.



6. A PAIR OF SCALES WITH A SET OF WEIGHTS (SHOWN BELOW IN FIG. 8) IN SITU AS FOUND ON AN ANCIENT JEWELLER'S PREMISES.



8. THE SCALES AND WEIGHTS SEEN IN FIG. 6, INCLUDING THE HEAD (TOP RIGHT) SHOWN IN FIG. 9 AND ON THE FRONT PAGE: A SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS SIMILAR TO THAT USED IN BUILDING THE TABERNACLE (EXODUS, 38.).



9. A "MEDIÆVAL" TYPE NOT IN THE LEAST SUGGESTING ORIENTAL WORK OF THE FOURTEENTH-THIRTEENTH CENTURY B.C.: THE HEAD FORMING ONE OF THE WEIGHTS IN FIG. 8. (SEE ALSO THE FRONT PAGE.)

Professor Schaeffer's description of the little bronze head shown above (Figs. 8 and 9) is begun under the larger illustration of it on our front page. Continuing, he writes: "Its affinities with European art are by no means fortuitous, as the personage depicted by the Ugarit sculptor was certainly not an Oriental. Probably he was one of those merchants of Mycenaean or Aegean origin who at that period had monopolised trade in this international port of Ugarit. Their intrusive character and their non-Semitic origin are revealed by contemporary texts found

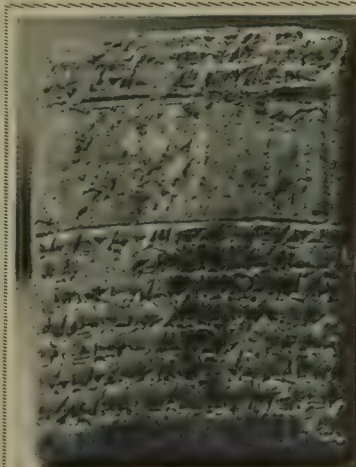
at Ras Shamra and by archaeological indications. As to the surprising realism of this Ugarit bronze, it is not unique in the art of the second millennium B.C., for we already find this naturalistic tendency in certain small Egyptian sculptures of the Middle Empire period. It can also be seen on plaster trial pieces by the sculptors of Tell el Amarna." The foregoing extract from Professor Schaeffer's article has been detached and placed here for reasons of space and also to bring it into closer relation with the relevant photographs.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR CLAUDE SCHAEFFER. (SEE HIS ARTICLE OPPOSITE)

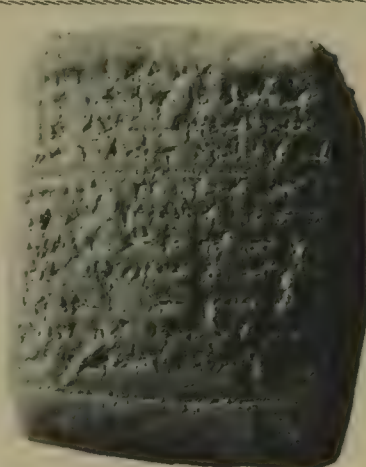
TRINKETS SUCH AS THE DAUGHTERS OF ZION
WORE; AND DOCUMENTS 3000 YEARS OLD:
RELICS OF UGARIT ART AND WRITING.



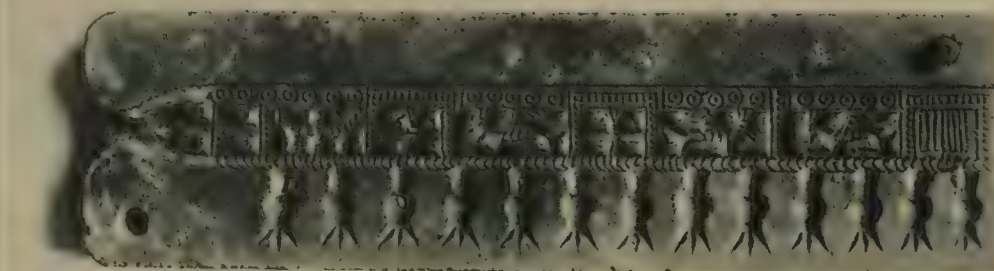
10. GOLD PENDANTS FORMED AS THE CRESCENT MOON, SOLAR DISK, AND THE GODDESS ASTARTE: JEWELLERY DESIGNATED IN A RAS SHAMRA TEXT BY NAMES USED BY ISAIAH (III., 18-21) CONCERNING THE DAUGHTERS OF ZION.



11. A UGARIT CITIZEN'S WILL (LEAVING ALL TO HIS WIFE) IN CUNEIFORM SCRIPT IMPRESSED WITH A CYLINDER SEAL (FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C.).



12. A LETTER FROM THE KING OF CARCHEMISH TO THE KING OF UGARIT ABOUT CERTAIN LEGAL DISPUTES BETWEEN SOME OF THEIR RESPECTIVE SUBJECTS



14. A UGARIT GOLDSMITH'S DOUBLE MOULD, WITH AN IMPRESSION THEREFROM, FORMING AN ORNAMENT DECORATED WITH PANELS ENCLOSING GRIFFINS AND BIRDS AND WITH A ROW OF POMEGRANATES: OBJECTS DATING FROM THE FOURTEENTH-THIRTEENTH CENTURIES B.C.



13 AND 15. A SILVER PENDANT (FOUND WITH THOSE IN FIG. 10) THAT SHOWS THREE PRIESTS—ONE WITH A BULL-HEAD MASK—IN COSTUME RECALLING CERTAIN ROCK-CARVINGS IN ANATOLIA. (FRONT AND BACK.)



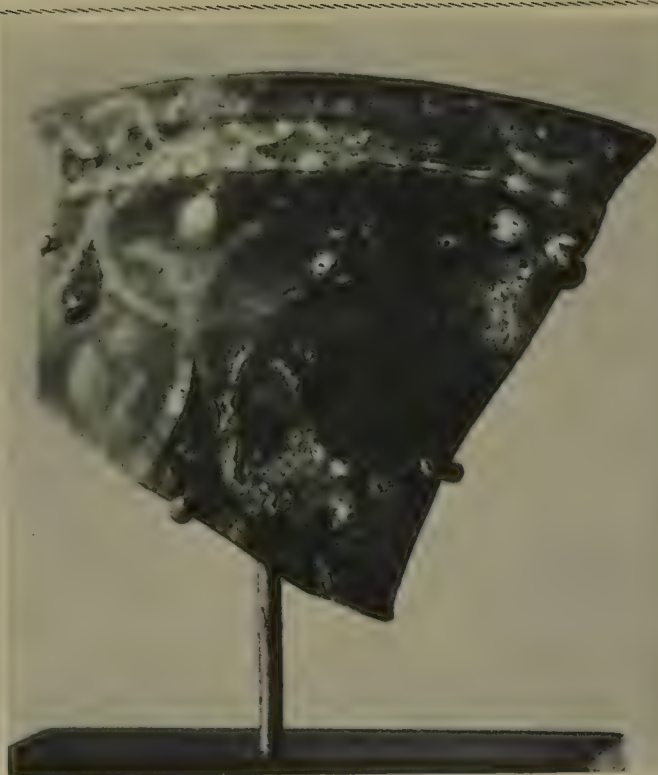
16. A MASTERPIECE OF ANIMAL SCULPTURE IN MINIATURE BY A UGARIT ARTIST OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C.: A BRONZE FIGURE OF A COUCHANT BULL, USED AS A WEIGHT REPRESENTING ONE MINA OF 470 GRAMMES (ABOUT 16 OUNCES).

In his article on page 294, Professor Schaeffer states that objects found in the merchants' houses at Ugarit revealed their occupations, and adds: "One was a jeweller. In his workshop we found some very fine gold pendants shaped as solar and lunar emblems and representing Astarte, the goddess of love and fecundity (Fig. 10). A cuneiform text previously discovered among the archives of the temple at Ugarit alludes to such pendants by the same names as the jewellery

mentioned by the prophet Isaiah (III., 18-21) when he threatens the proud daughters of Zion with the wrath of Jahve. In another of these houses we found some works by a maker of statuettes and ceremonial arms in bronze. His art is displayed by a fine weight in the form of a couchant bull (Fig. 16) splendidly modelled, and by an axe decorated with a lioness head (Fig. 7 on page 295)." The cuneiform tablets (Figs. 11 and 12) are fully described by Professor Schaeffer.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR CLAUDE SCHAEFFER, DIRECTOR OF THE FRENCH ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO RAS SHAMRA. (SEE HIS ARTICLE ON PAGE 294.)

A LINK BETWEEN UGARIT AND MINOAN CRETE; WITH OTHER POTTERY; AND LATER GREEK COINS.



17. EVIDENCE OF UGARIT'S TRADE WITH CRETE EARLY IN THE 2ND MILLENNIUM B.C.: A FRAGMENT OF "EGG-SHELL" POTTERY OF THE MIDDLE MINOAN II. PERIOD (RECENTLY EXHIBITED AT BURLINGTON HOUSE).



18. FOUND IN A RAS SHAMRA GRAVE WITH THE MINOAN POTTERY FRAGMENT (FIG. 17): CANAANITE PAINTED VASES DATING ABOUT THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY B.C. (WITH CENTIMETRE SCALE INDICATING SIZE).

19. A VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF MYCENÆAN POTTERY OF THE 14TH CENTURY B.C.: A PAINTED VASE FROM A TOMB AT RAS SHAMRA (WITH CENTIMETRE SCALE INDICATING SIZE).



20. A LIBATION VESSEL MADE DOUBLE TO CONTAIN TWO DIFFERENT LIQUIDS: A PAINTED VASE OF THE FOURTEENTH-THIRTEENTH CENTURIES B.C. FOUND AT RAS SHAMRA (ANCIENT UGARIT).



21. AMONG THE RUINS OF LEUKOS LIMEN, A GREEK CITY, MANY CENTURIES LATER THAN UGARIT, NEAR THE SAME SITE: A MEMBER OF THE EXPEDITION SUPERVISING THE EXCAVATION OF GREEK COINS OF THE SIXTH CENTURY B.C.



22. A HOARD OF GREEK STATERS, PARTLY MELTED INTO SILVER INGOTS, AND HIDDEN IN A JAR ON SOME SUDDEN EMERGENCY: A DISCOVERY AT MINET EL BEIDA (ANCIENT LEUKOS LIMEN).

The little pottery sherd seen above in Fig. 17 possesses particular historical significance. Prof. Schaeffer (in his article on page 294) mentions that many family graves were discovered at Ugarit. "In one of them [he continues] we found among painted Canaanite vases of the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries B.C. (Fig. 18), a fragment of a cup in the style of Kamares, imported from Crete in the Middle Minoan period. It was shown at the Minoan Exhibition held last autumn at Burlington House, and Sir Arthur Evans unhesitatingly ascribed it

to the Palace workshops at Knossos. This insignificant fragment proves that commercial relations between Ugarit and the Aegean world date from the beginning of the second millennium B.C. There are even indications that Cretan merchants had then already established business premises at the port of Ugarit, situated so favourably for trade with the East." Professor Schaeffer then describes, in conclusion, the discovery of the Greek coins seen in Figs. 21 and 22, representing a period many centuries later in the history of the Ras Shamra site.

ASHORE, A BURLESQUE OF HUMAN POMPOSITY, AFLOAT, ONE OF NATURE'S MOST EFFICIENT SWIMMERS: PENGUINS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HILMAR PABEL.



THE PENGUIN AS COMEDIAN: A HEN-BIRD AT HER "FRONT DOOR," WITH AN EXPRESSION OF CRITICAL CURIOSITY.



THE MOST COMPLETELY MARINE OF ALL BIRDS: A PENGUIN LEAVING ITS NATURAL ELEMENT FOR THE LAND; WITH BEAUTIFULLY STREAMLINED FORM.



ONE OF NATURE'S MOST EFFICIENT SWIMMING MACHINES: A PENGUIN IN THE WATER, WHERE HIS SPEED MAKES PHOTOGRAPHY VERY DIFFICULT.



THE PENGUIN'S MORNING TOILET.



THE PENGUIN'S SUN-BATH: A CLOSE-UP.

speed. When swimming, their flippers, corresponding to the wings of the birds which fly, are their sole means of propulsion, their feet being stretched out behind and used to assist in steering. In this way the birds travel quickly for long distances, with only brief emergencies for breathing. Some species are rather more grotesque in their style of swimming—moving by alternate leaps and dives. Their dives carry them clear of the water, and they then take a header back again. So powerfully do these birds swim that they can leap out of the water to an ice-floe or a rock situated at their own height above water level. Anyone who has ever attempted, when bathing, to land on a high ledge will appreciate what this means in dexterity and strength. These penguin photographs were taken in the Berlin Zoo.



THE BEAUTIFULLY STREAMLINED BODY OF THE PENGUIN WHICH GIVES IT SUCH POWER IN THE WATER: SWIMMING ON THE SURFACE.

A SHROVETIDE CUSTOM IN A REMOTE SWISS VALLEY: FANTASTIC MASKS WORN BY THE "TSCHÄGGÄTÄN" OF THE LÖTSCHENTAL.



AFTER BEING USED FOR THE SHROVETIDE PROCESSION: OLD MASKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN INHERITED, ORNAMENTS A LÖTSCHENTAL HOUSE IN THE SUMMER.



A "TSCHÄGGÄTÄN"—A WEIRD FIGURE IN A MASK AND GOATSKIN-COATED—CALLING A VILLAGE GIRL TO THE WINDOW.



FEARSOME MASKS WORN IN THE LÖTSCHENTAL BY THE "TSCHÄGGÄTÄN" AT SHROVETIDE—MOST OF THEM INHERITED AND OF GREAT HISTORICAL VALUE: THE VILLAGE CHILD IS FRIGHTENED BY THEM AT FIRST, BUT, LATER, EXAMINES THEM WITH INTEREST.

The Lötschen Valley is one of the most remote in Switzerland and, before the railway was built in 1913, was cut off from civilisation by snow for seven months of the year. For this reason, the villages have many old customs which, although of pagan origin, still persist. Shrovetide is associated with a legend which relates that in prehistoric times the southern part of the valley was inhabited by a band of robbers. No one could join this band unless they could cross the wild Lonza mountain stream heavily laden. These robbers, wearing fearsome masks and goat-skins, used to force their way into the cottages and, after attacking the helpless

villagers, make off with their goods. These robbers were eventually suppressed in the seventeenth century. To this day, on Shrove Tuesday, the village youths dress in goat-skins and, putting on wooden masks, parade through the villages of Blatten, Wyler, and Kippel, making a tremendous noise with cow-bells. There is much gaiety as the "Tschäggätä," as they are called, pass along, scaring the children and visiting all the young girls. The day ends with dancing to music from a barrel-organ! Some of these quaint masks are kept as heirlooms and are centuries old. In summer they are hung on the walls of the houses.



THE WORK OF INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA, OUTSTANDING AMONG ALL PRIMITIVE ART FOR ITS BOLDNESS AND TECHNICAL ABILITY: A DOUBLE DANCE-MASK OPENED, REVEALING A SERIES OF TOTEMIC DESIGNS, AND TWO CARVED HUMAN VISAGES, ONE GRIM AND THE OTHER INTENTIONALLY COMICAL.

The Indians of the North-West Coast of America differ profoundly from the Plains Indians dwelling to the east of the Rocky Mountains—the "Red Indians" of the story-books. When the North-West Indians first came into contact with white men they had a highly original grotesque art. This, of course, is best known from the totem poles which abound on the North-West coast; but the native craftsmen of British Columbia had many other mediums of expression. Their dance-masks, with which we are here concerned, were worn by performers at the Winter Festivals at which new members were initiated into tribal secret societies, and also at "Potlatches," or gift-giving feasts. In the centre of the above illustration is

a carved double mask, opened. The same mask, closed, is seen in the second illustration on the succeeding page. This mask represents an eagle when closed, and a man when open. A bear is painted on the inside of the hinged sides of the beak and a whale on the inside of the lower jaw. The significance of the designs is totemic, embodying the representation of ancestors of the dancer, who wore the mask, on the maternal side. It was made by a Kwakiutl tribe living at Alert Bay, on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island. The masks illustrated here and on the following page constitute a very small part of those that are to be seen in the Provincial Museum, Victoria, British Columbia.

REPRODUCTIONS BY COURTESY OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.



THE DECORATIVE TALENT OF THE INDIAN CRAFTSMEN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA; A DANCE-MASK SYMBOLISING THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE "SISIUTL" (TWO-HEADED SNAKE) AND THE SUN—TWO TOTEMIC EMBLEMS (MAXIMUM WIDTH; 21 IN.); AND TWO WOLF-MASKS (ABOUT 11 IN. LONG).



TOTEMIC AND "CHARACTER" MASKS: A SPIRIT WHO SAVED A TRIBE FROM AN ERUPTION WITH HIS LONG NOSE (ABOVE); ECHO (BELOW; LEFT); A VAIN WOMAN (CENTRE); A CHIEF BEARING GREAT RESPONSIBILITY (RIGHT); AND THE DOUBLE MASK, ILLUSTRATED ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE, SEEN CLOSED.

Further examples of the art of the Indian mask-makers of British Columbia are illustrated here. In the first photograph is seen a Sisiutl mask embodying genealogical emblems. The Sisiutl, or two-headed snake, was regarded by the Indians of the Kwakiutl tribe as one of their most powerful helpers. The mask symbolises the alliance between the sun and the Sisiutls. The arms of the man and the body of the Sisiutl are jointed and can be moved by means of strings. Below are seen two little wolf-masks, probably intended to be worn on the head, like visors, the dancer looking out from underneath. In the second illustration



THE NORTH-WEST INDIAN'S DELIGHT IN A WEALTH OF INTRICATE STYLISED PATTERN: A SUN-MASK MADE BY THE KWAKIUTL INDIANS, WITH MOVABLE RAYS WHICH CAN BE OPENED TO GIVE AN EFFECT OF THE SUN RISING OR BREAKING THROUGH THE CLOUDS; USED IN A WINTER DANCE BY A SISIUTL PHRATRY.

the long-nosed spirit was supposed to have saved a tribe from an eruption by intervening with its nose and stopping a lava flow! The nose is made to extend. The Echo mask is interesting. The Indians travelled mostly by water, and were accustomed, in fog or at night, to find their way among the steep fjords and cliffs by blowing whistles and listening for the echo. The Kwakiutl and the Nootka tribes of Vancouver Island produced what were, in effect, character masks—plainly dramatised, or satirical, renderings of human types. The masks of the "vain woman" and the care-worn chief are cases in point.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR: ROYAL INTEREST; AND "CORONATION" GOODS.



AN EXAMPLE OF THE "CORONATION" GOODS WHICH ARE A GREAT FEATURE OF THIS YEAR'S BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR: A MODEL OF THE CORONATION PROCESSION.



INGENUITY IN THE TOY SECTION OF THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR: BUILDING MODEL HOUSES WITH INTERLOCKING BRICKS MADE OF RUBBER.



A DISPLAY IN THE FASHION THEATRE AT THE TEXTILE SECTION OF THE FAIR: A DEMONSTRATION OF A PEERESS'S CORONATION ROBES—A FEATURE APPLAUDED BY H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH.



A "HOME-SOUNDIE" WITH STRIP RECORDS WHICH RUN FOR AN HOUR: A DUO-TRACK RADIO-GRAMPHONE WHICH USES A NARROW RIBBON INSTEAD OF DISCS, AND FOR WHICH NEEDLES ARE UNNECESSARY, A LIGHT-CELL TRANSFORMING THE SOUND-IMAGE INTO MUSIC.



ROYALTY AT THE FAIR: H.M. QUEEN MARY PAYS A VISIT TO OLYMPIA.



ONE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SERIES OF VISITS TO THE FAIR: EXAMINING LEATHER GOODS MADE AT THE TUBERCULAR SETTLEMENT AT PAPWORTH; WITH THE KING AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

An army of buyers from sixty-nine countries filled London and Birmingham hotels in anticipation of the opening of the two sections of the British Industries Fair. Each year the number of exhibitors has grown, and there are now 1560 in London and 895 in Birmingham. H.M. Queen Elizabeth inspected the textile and furniture sections on February 15, and spent nearly two hours at the Fair on that day. She was accompanied by Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and the Earl of Derby, President of the Textile Section. She spent twenty minutes watching the mannequin parade, and when a mannequin appeared wearing

the Coronation Robes of a Viscountess the Queen joined in the general applause. "Coronation" products were, of course, a feature of the Fair, and the Queen expressed her admiration for some "Coronation" towels, embroidered with views of Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey. The Queen paid another visit to Olympia on February 16. On this occasion King George accompanied her, and Queen Mary, the Princess Royal, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent were in the royal party. The Duke of Gloucester visited the heavy section of the Fair at Castle Bromwich on February 16th.

EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD: NEWS OF THE WEEK RECORDED BY CAMERA.



A NEW SKYLINE FOR LONDON: THE EMBANKMENT ABOVE WATERLOO BRIDGE AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN THE ADELPHI IS COMPLETED; SHOWING (FROM L. TO R.) THE ADELPHI AND THE NEW TERRACE, SHELL-MEX HOUSE, THE SAVOY HOTEL, AND BRETTEHAM HOUSE.

The new Adelphi, which will be completed in thirteen months' time, will be known as "The Adelphi," in order to perpetuate the name of the old estate built by the Adam brothers. The building will rise to a height of 130 ft. above the Embankment and will have eleven floors of offices, basement

garages, a roof garden, and internal shops. It is intended to continue Savoy Place below it. The style of architecture is described as "Modern perpendicular with distinct traces of the best American architectural school." The design is that of Mr. Stanley Hamp, the well-known architect.



THE BIRTH OF A PRINCE IN THE DIRECT LINE OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE OF ITALY—AN OCCASION OF GREAT REJOICING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY: THE HUGE CROWD OUTSIDE THE ROYAL PALACE IN NAPLES; SHOWING (RIGHT) THE FAVOUR OF WHITE RIBBON ANNOUNCING THE EVENT.

On February 12, Princess Marie-José, wife of the Crown Prince of Italy, gave birth to a son at the Royal Palace in Naples. The announcement was made to the waiting crowds by fastening the customary favour of white ribbon to the door and by a salute of 101 guns. The boy has been given

the title of Prince of Naples, and is in the direct line of succession to the Throne. He was privately baptized the following day and named Vittorio Emanuele Alberto Carlo Teodoro Umberto Bonifacio Amedeo Damiano Bernardino Gennaro Maria. The Pope sent his blessing and congratulations.



WITH HER BULGE STOVE IN AND OTHER DAMAGE: H.M.S. "MALAYA" ARRIVING AT PORTSMOUTH AFTER HAVING BEEN IN COLLISION WITH A DUTCH STEAMSHIP.

H.M.S. "Malaya," the 31,000-ton battleship which recently underwent an extensive re-fit costing £1,000,000, was in collision with the Dutch steamship "Kertosono" off Leixoes, Portugal. The bows of the "Kertosono" were crushed in and the "Malaya" stood by until a tug arrived and towed her into Lisbon stern first. The "Malaya" also suffered and has been taken into Portsmouth Dockyard for examination. She was built in 1913 and was seriously damaged at the Battle of Jutland.



TO BE ERECTED ON THE TRIUMPHAL WAY IN ROME: THE MONUMENT OF THE LION OF JUDAH REMOVED FROM ADDIS ABABA.

Visitors to Rome will soon be able to see a trophy of the Abyssinian campaign in the Italian capital. This monument of the Lion of Judah was placed in a prominent position outside the station of Addis Ababa by Haile Selassie. It has now been removed to Rome and will be re-erected on the Triumphal Way, the great new road constructed on Mussolini's orders, where it will be a silent emblem of Italy's new Empire.



LORD DERBY WALKING IN PROCESSION TO OPEN SOUTHAMPTON'S NEW GUILDHALL, ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE AND BEAUTIFUL OF ITS KIND.

PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE: PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Lord Derby opened the new Guildhall at Southampton on February 13, in the presence of Lord Mottistone, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, and the Mayor of Southampton, by unlocking the main door with a presentation key. This building is the third of four blocks of a civic centre scheme which will cost £750,000. In his speech, Lord Derby stressed the importance of voluntary municipal service and stated that this desire to serve the community was widespread.



A SENSATIONAL WIN IN THE WATERLOO CUP: ROTTEN ROW, AND HIS OWNER, MR. R. RANK.

Mr. Rowland Rank's black dog Rotten Row gained a sensational victory in the Waterloo Cup at Alton on February 12. He dislocated his shoulder in the act of striking at the hare in the deciding contest. Had he missed he would have been beaten by Mellow Outlook.



LT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES GRANT.

Succeeds Sir Archibald Cameron as G.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Command, February 19. Appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle, the recently revived office. Commanded 1st Infantry Brigade, 1917-18. G.O.C., London District, 1932-4.



LIEUT.-COL. H. SPENDER-CLAY.

M.P. (Conservative) for Tonbridge since 1910. Died, February 15; aged sixty-one. Served in the Boer War and the European War with great distinction. Made a C.M.G. after the latter. His death necessitates a by-election at Tonbridge.



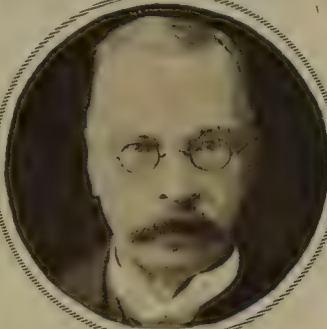
SIR EDWARD MARSH.

Received a knighthood (K.C.V.O.) from the King, February 11. Well known in literary, artistic and theatrical circles. Served for over forty years in the Civil Service. Has just retired from the Dominions Office. A Tate Gallery Trustee.



GENERAL FAUPEL.

Appointed German Ambassador to the Government of General Franco. Chargé d'Affaires since November 21. A retired soldier with considerable experience of South American military re-organisation. Recently returned to Berlin to report.



SIR R. H. CRADDOCK.

Distinguished Indian Civil Servant and Parliamentarian. Died February 10; aged seventy-two. From 1931, Member for the Combined English Universities. Spent thirty-nine years in the Indian Civil Service. Lieut.-Governor of Burma, 1917-22.



SIR W. SOULSBY.

Private Secretary to successive Lord Mayors of London for fifty-five years (1875-1931). Died, February 13. A great authority on questions of City traditions. Began his career as a barrister. A leading organiser of many Mansion House Funds.



CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL TRAINING: LORD ABERDARE, AN ALL-ROUND SPORTSMAN.

Lord Aberdare, who has been selected as chairman of the National Advisory Council on Physical Training, was well known, before he succeeded to the title in 1929, as Mr. C. N. Bruce, the Middlesex cricketer. His other recreations include rackets, lawn-tennis, golf, and shooting. Is hon. treasurer of the National Assoc. of Boys' Clubs and member of the Miners' Welfare Committee.



THE IRISH CAUBEEN (TAM O' SHANTER) FOR A LONDON TERRITORIAL REGIMENT: MEN OF THE IRISH RIFLES IN THE UNIFORM THEY WILL WEAR AT THE CORONATION.

It was announced recently that the official head-dress of the London Irish Rifles (Territorials) would be the caubeen. The caubeen is like a tam o' shanter, or a Balmoral bonnet, and is worn by the pipers of the Irish Guards. The London Irish caubeen is green in colour. It will be worn for the first time at the Coronation. The London Irish constitute the 19th Battalion of the London regiment. The battalion is famous for having gone forward kicking a football at Loos, in 1915.



EGYPT'S YOUNG MONARCH, WHO PLANS TO BE IN ENGLAND DURING THE CORONATION: KING FARUK PRESENTING PRIZES AT AN EGYPTIAN ARMY TOURNAMENT.

King Faruk attended the Egyptian Army Tournament at Abbassia shortly before he celebrated his seventeenth birthday, on February 11. He will attain his majority as King of Egypt next July, when, reckoning his age in lunar months, according to the Moslem calendar, he will be eighteen. He is to make a tour of Europe soon (and, during his stay in England, will take up residence again at Kenny House, Kingston Hill. He will not be present in his official capacity at the Coronation.

THE FALL OF MALAGA: A DRAMATIC CHANGE IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AFTER LONG WINTER QUIESCENCE.



WITH THE SPANISH FLAG FLYING AS A SIGN OF VICTORY: TROOPS OF GENERAL FRANCO'S SOUTHERN ARMY ENCAMPED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MALAGA, WHOSE CAPTURE CAUSED GREAT ENTHUSIASM.



MEN TO WHOM THE ARRIVAL OF THE INSURGENT FORCES BROUGHT FREEDOM: PRISONERS RELEASED FROM GOVERNMENT GADLS PARADING THE STREETS OF MALAGA AND REJOICING IN THEIR LIBERTY.



MEN TO WHOM THE INSURGENT VICTORY BROUGHT FEAR: CAPTURED GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS IN MALAGA BEING REMOVED UNDER ARMED ESCORT, INCLUDING A SOLDIER HOLDING A REVOLVER (LEFT), AND SOME MOORISH TROOPS (RIGHT).



A CONTRAST IN TYPES AND IN EQUIPMENT: A CAPTURED SPANISH GOVERNMENT SUPPORTER, WITH WRISTS TIED, LED AWAY BY TWO NATIONALISTS, AFTER THE FALL OF MALAGA.



"LONG-LOST RELATIVES EMBRACE ONE ANOTHER IN THE STREETS": A SCENE OF HAPPY REUNIONS IN MALAGA BETWEEN RELEASED PRISONERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Malaga was occupied by General Franco's forces, under General Queipo de Llano, supported by the fleet, on February 8. A message from Gibraltar reported that the Government militia defending various approaches to Malaga had retreated "in panic" on the previous night, and in the morning white flags were flying over the city in sign of surrender, whereupon the Nationalist troops marched in "almost without incident." According to the Government reports, on the other hand, their troops "fought heroically against great odds" and "retired in good order to new positions." In a personal account written on the 8th near the scene of action, Mr. Christopher

Martin stated (in the "Daily Telegraph"): "Hardly a shot was fired in the capture of Malaga, for the Government defenders realised that their position was hopeless. I understand that the Defence Committee of Malaga tried to escape to sea, but were intercepted by General Franco's warships, which now control the harbour. . . . The Nationalists make no secret that they intend to deal with the utmost severity with the Government leaders, who are said to have put to death 6,000 people in Malaga during their seven months' occupation of the city. To-day the inhabitants of the liberated districts are happy and smiling. Troops marching into Malaga are welcomed



MATERIAL DAMAGE IN MALAGA AS A RESULT OF BOMBARDMENT AND AIR RAIDS: A SCENE OF HAVOC IN THE CALLE LARIOS, THE PRINCIPAL STREET IN THE CITY, WHICH SUFFERED THE MOST DAMAGE—SHOWING A CINEMATOGRAHER OPERATING ON THE ROOF OF A CAR.



NATIONALIST TROOPS AMONG THE CONGREGATION ATTENDING AN OPEN-AIR CELEBRATION OF MASS IN A MALAGA SQUARE: A THANKSGIVING FOR A VICTORY THAT GAVE SATISFACTION TO THE POPE, WHO SAID HE WAS GLAD THAT THE CITY HAD APPARENTLY FALLEN WITHOUT MUCH LOSS OF LIFE.

with wild cheers. Long-lost relatives embrace one another in the streets." On the next day Mr. Martin reported: "Many British subjects who formerly lived in Malaga and the vicinity, and fled to Gibraltar, are returning. All is quiet in Malaga to-night. The new military and civil Governors appointed by the Nationalists—the Duke of Seville and Captain Garcia Altad—have already taken up their posts and order is being restored." Mr. J. G. Cissolt, the British Vice-Consul at Malaga, stated that over 2,000 arrests had been made by the Nationalists, and three tribunals were holding trials. Regarding the condition of buildings in Malaga, it was reported that

the inside of the Cathedral was found ransacked and completely destroyed, and that the principal street in the city, the Calle Larios, suffered most, nearly every shop and house in it having been damaged, looted, or burnt. On the 12th it was stated that General Queipo de Llano had declined a British offer to supply food to Malaga, as convoys were being rushed thither, and outside help was not required. Later, however, according to a Gibraltar message of the 15th, he issued a broadcast appeal for assistance to save tens of thousands from dying of hunger, as the city and surrounding district were threatened with famine.

SCREENING BY ARTIFICIAL FOG AND SMOKE : FRENCH TROOPS WELL MASKED.



ARTIFICIAL FOG CREATED BY ENGINEERS TO MASK THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON A PLAIN: TACTICS ILLUSTRATING FRANCE'S STATE OF MILITARY PREPARATION, WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF A RECENT DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.



THE WORK OF THE FRENCH AIR FORCE, WHOSE SWIFT EXPANSION M. COT INDICATED DURING A RECENT DEFENCE DEBATE: A HIGH SMOKE-SCREEN PROJECTED FROM AN AEROPLANE AND FROM CANISTERS THROWN ON TO THE GROUND—WITH A MACHINE SILHOUETTED AGAINST IT AND SHADOWED ON IT.

In the course of a recent Defence Debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Cot, the Air Minister, made a speech which included the following statements with regard to France's Air Force: "Only one Air Force has in service material superior to our own. That is the Soviet's air arm. The question arises whether we possess this material in sufficient quantities. . . . During the last six months we have . . . increased the number of aeroplanes available by 37 per cent., equipment 40 per cent., munitions 50 per cent., and armaments 70 per cent. . . . In reply to certain events, with which you are familiar, our Government last

September decided to put into preparation what is known as the plan of the 1500 (i.e., for 1500 machines), which will increase the actual size of our fleet by 50 per cent., but which will actually double the strength of French aviation [this is explained by the fact that a correspondingly larger number of reserve machines would be built]. . . . By this plan we shall acquire some new types of bombers—the example of other nations compels us to do so—and our bombing capacity will have doubled in the spring of 1937, quadrupled at the end of the year, and quintupled in 1939."



AERIAL SUPPLY IN THE BRITISH ARMY:
CYLINDRICAL METAL CONTAINERS DROPPED FROM AEROPLANES FLOATING TO THE GROUND BY PARACHUTE DURING AIR FORCE AND R.A.S.C. TRIALS IN KENT, AND (LEFT) ATTACHING CYLINDERS TO AN AEROPLANE'S WINGS.

IN our issue of January 30 we gave photographs showing that the method of transporting supplies by aeroplane and dropping them by parachute usually associated with military operations (having been used to a considerable extent by the Italians in Abyssinia), may, without difficulty, be put to a humane use. In this case supplies were dropped by parachute to a party of miners cut off by wintry conditions in the mountains of California. Here we show the Royal Air Force practising dropping supplies in the course of experiments carried out in conjunction with the R.A.S.C. at Hawkinge, Kent. The supplies are contained in the metal cylinders, two of which are seen in the photograph on the left. Two cylinders are carried by each machine under the wings and can be dropped at any given spot with considerable accuracy—due allowance being made for wind and other factors. Our other photograph shows a cylinder being fixed to the release gear.

A CITY CHURCH CONDEMNED:

ALL HALLOWS TREASURES TO BE GIVEN A NEW RESTING PLACE.



A FAMOUS OLD CITY CHURCH TO BE PULLED DOWN: ALL HALLOWS, FROM GRACECHURCH STREET; SHOWING TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.



ONE OF THE TREASURES OF ALL HALLOWS: THE PULPIT, WHERE JOHN WESLEY PREACHED HIS FIRST EXTEMPORE SERMON.



THE BEAUTY OF THE INTERIOR FITTINGS OF ALL HALLOWS: THE CARVED WOODEN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY REREDOS.



MAGNIFICENT SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CARVING AT THE WEST END OF THE CHURCH: WORK WHICH IT IS HOPED WILL BE INCORPORATED IN THE NEW ALL HALLOWS.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF ALL HALLOWS, THE SITE OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD TO PAY FOR THE BUILDING OF A NEW CHURCH IN OUTER LONDON: THE NORTH-WEST CORNER.



THE SOUTH-WEST DOORWAY; WITH AN INSCRIPTION, RECORDING THE REBUILDING OF THE CHURCH AFTER THE GREAT FIRE.



THE FONT AND COVER: ANOTHER FINE PIECE OF SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CARVING, WHICH HAS BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO GRINLING GIBBONS.



THE CARVED NORTH-WEST DOORWAY: A FEATURE OF THE 1686-94 REBUILDING, WHICH PROVED A COSTLY UNDERTAKING.

All Hallows, a famous City church, rebuilt from Wren's designs, is to be demolished, and the benefice combined with that of St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street. There has been a church on this site from Saxon times. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners favour a scheme for pulling down the church, selling the site (worth at least £150,000), and building, in a part of the London Diocese where population has recently increased, another church of All Hallows. The

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council recently delivered judgment in favour of the scheme. The Ecclesiastical authorities found it difficult to justify the stipends paid in the two parishes—£1834 per annum for All Hallows and £1222 for St. Edmund. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it is understood, will do their best to have the interior fittings of All Hallows incorporated in the new church. The scheme was opposed by some public bodies, including the City Corporation.



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BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE BLUE DRAWING-ROOM.

FROM THE PAINTING BY RICHARD JACK, R.A.

THE arrangements for the King and Queen's move from 145, Piccadilly to Buckingham Palace were begun soon after the abdication of King Edward VIII. and the accession of his present Majesty. King George and Queen Elizabeth visited the Palace in January in order to see what alterations were necessary, coming up to London for a short time during their stay at Sandringham for this purpose. They then made a tour of the various rooms, discussing matters with the Master of the Household, Brig.-Gen. Sir Smith Hill Child. The Queen then made decisions not only concerning the personal and State apartments, but the accommodation for visitors staying at the Palace during the Coronation. Our illustration shows the Blue Drawing-Room (formerly the Ball Room), one of the largest and most splendid of the great State apartments, through which the Royal Procession passes on ceremonial occasions. The ceiling is supported by columns painted to represent onyx and enriched with gilt metal capitals. The walls are hung with turquoise blue, which combines with the onyx pillars, the deep hues of the pictures, and the crimson and gold of the carpet into a rich yet delicate harmony.

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BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IN editing newly-discovered documents affecting a famous personage, the question always arises—how far to sketch-in the familiar background, or recapitulate facts already on record? This question doubtless obtruded itself in connection with "LETTERS OF FANNY BRAWNE TO FANNY KEATS" (1820-1824). Edited with a Biographical Introduction by Fred Edgumbe, Resident Curator of the Keats Memorial House, Hampstead. With Foreword by Maurice Buxton Forman. Illustrated (Oxford University Press and Humphrey Milford; 10s. 6d.). I have been more absorbed in this little book than in any other I can recall in a long experience of reviewing. The letters themselves—so mercifully preserved for over a century, and now returned (as it were with a homing instinct, like Fanny Brawne's pigeons!) to the very house where they were written—are vital to a true version of the poet's heart-rending love-story. In their unstudied self-revelation they vindicate their writer's character and intelligence and her loyal devotion to her lover in the days of tragedy.

Mr. Edgumbe has performed his editorial task with rare tact and judgment, supplying, besides a general introduction, short memoirs of the two Fannies—"sender and sent-to"; footnotes to allusions in the letters; and an index. In externals the book is all that could be desired, and the illustrations are beautifully reproduced. They comprise a miniature of Fanny Brawne as a young woman, a facsimile of one of her letters, and two portraits of Fanny Keats (at forty-three and in old age). Both these girls, curiously enough, married Spaniards, and the earlier of the two portraits of Fanny Keats de Llanos (her married name) is described as having been "identified by her granddaughter . . . Madrid, November, 1935." Elsewhere it is mentioned that "her surviving grandchildren . . . still reside at the house in Madrid where their grandparents lived for many years." Thereby, one would think, must hang a tale of Civil War experiences—but it is not told. The whole circumstances in which this precious bundle of letters survived, until bequeathed with other Keatsiana to the Memorial House by an anonymous collector, appear to be "wropt in mystery," and the inquisitive are virtually warned-off. It is pitiable that Fanny Brawne's memory lay so long under a cloud of misapprehension, while all the time this evidence that would have cleared her was either forgotten or withheld.

When the correspondence began (five months before Keats died), Fanny Brawne was only twenty and his sister was seventeen. The elder girl took a warm-hearted interest in the affairs of the younger, who was under the thumb of uncongenial guardians, and constantly sought to make life more interesting for her by sending her books and magazines. As Mr. Edgumbe says, "these letters show Fanny Brawne . . . as a young woman of remarkable perception and imagination . . . possessing an unusual critical faculty, and intellectually fitted to be the wife of Keats." They also reveal her as a sociable girl of high spirit and courage, with a keen sense of humour, and an apparent capacity to deal faithfully with bores and other undesirable persons—qualities that might have been useful in a sensitive poet's wife. On her lover's own poetic work she makes no comment, but she evidently perceived his greatness (not then universally acknowledged, as it is now), and held his literary judgments in high regard.

Perhaps Mr. Edgumbe has erred (if at all) on the right side in exercising so much restraint and compression. Probably he did not want to overload a small batch of original letters with too much disquisition, and preferred to give prominence to the text with a minimum of embroidery, leaving biographers and critics to make comments and deductions. I rather feel, however, that "a new generation has arisen which knew not Joseph," and requires a little spoon-feeding. Many modern readers might have welcomed a brief summary of the poet's closing years and of previous knowledge and opinion concerning his relations with Fanny Brawne, including some account of his own letters to her. Personally, I should have been glad of some such "recapitulation," although Keats was my first poetic idol, at whose shrine I still worship; his

Hampstead home has been familiar to me for fifty years, and at one time my study window overlooked its garden.

Years ago I perpetrated an essay on Keats' love-letters, defending them against the strictures of Matthew Arnold. The opening paragraph dates it to 1902, soon after the first (anonymous) publication of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." Mr. Laurence Housman, whose delightful reminiscences ("The Unexpected Years") I reviewed here recently, can afford to smile now at such remarks as these: "Artificial love-letters, however exquisite their sentiment and phrasing, have not the same interest as the genuine article. Even the Divorce Court can supply specimens more valuable, considered as human documents, than those which the ingenuous publisher and the vanishing author contrive for our delectation." To revert to Fanny Brawne—her letters leave me wanting to know more about her. Perhaps her granddaughter, who lent the charming miniature for the frontispiece, could give us a complete memoir of her? Fanny's letters to Keats himself, written when he was dying in Rome, and buried with him unopened (he could not bear the pain of seeing them), can never be read along with his own letters to and about her. His tomb is not yet ancient enough for archaeologists to dig them up!

It is common knowledge, of course, that Keats abandoned medicine for poetry, and Matthew Arnold poured cultured scorn on "the love letters of a surgeon's

localities—in particular

"A MEDICAL HISTORY OF LIVERPOOL," from the Earliest Days to the Year 1920. From Data collected by the late Thomas H. Bickerton. Edited by H. Richard Bickerton and R. M. B. MacKenna. With eighty-one illustrations and two Plans (Murray; 21s.). This is a weighty work in more senses than one, and, being the first attempt to provide in a single volume a synopsis of Liverpool's medical history, it should be of enormous interest not only to all medical men there, but to the citizens generally, and the profession at large. Thomas Bickerton, on whose notes the historical chapters are based, was Honorary Oculist to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, but he never found time to put the book into shape himself. It contains numerous portraits of distinguished physicians and surgeons, and illustrations of hospitals and other institutions. The allusions to Liverpool's work in combating consumption and tuberculosis make one wish that Keats had lived in a later day, when medical science might have prolonged his life, to the greater glory of poetry.

Another locality visited by Keats in his walking tours, as mentioned above, this time not a single city but a whole county, is richly shrouded in a large and sumptuous official volume entitled "AN INVENTORY OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN WESTMORLAND." With 160 Plates, and numerous Plans and Diagrams and Folding Map (H.M. Stationery Office; 30s.). This work combines the attractions of exquisite illustrations with fullness and authenticity as a book of reference, issued as it is by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. As the title indicates, the reading matter is of the inventory type, confined mainly to detailed descriptions of architecture, woodwork and so on. It does not compete with the descriptive travel writer or dwell on literary associations. Wordsworth, indeed, is briefly mentioned in connection with his homes at Dove Cottage and Rydal Mount. Among monuments near Rydal is also mentioned Fox How Farm, but there is no reference to Dr. Arnold or to Matthew "of that ilk." It was at Rydal Mount that Keats called during his walking tour, and, as he tells us in a letter, finding Wordsworth not at home, "wrote a note and left it on the mantelpiece."

While in the North, I must not omit to mention a little book called "A BIOGRAPHY OF MANCHESTER." By Rachel Ryan. With eight Plates (Methuen; 5s.). It belongs to a new series called Biographies of Cities, edited by Paul Bloomfield, and the first question that occurs to a reader is—in what way exactly does the biography of a city differ from a history thereof? The answer is: "Cities are a complex of ideas, energies, purposes, much as men are, and that is why it may not be unfair to call the present series biographical. . . . In a word, it is more with the private character, and less with the public life, of our subjects that we are concerned." In practice—here at any rate—the result seems to be an ingenious blend of civic biography with the author's personal autobiography, or reminiscences of "Cottonopolis." In so short a compass one cannot expect more than rapid impressions, but the impressions are very vivid and entertaining. I gather, from not very explicit allusions, supported, however, by independent evidence, that the author is a granddaughter of the famous editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, the late C. P. Scott, and a daughter of the late C. E. Montague. She therefore has writing in the blood. Personally, I have read with special interest her remarks on the town of Accrington, which happens to be the scene of my earliest memories.

Keats might be a suitable subject for inclusion in any sequel or second series forming a companion volume to "HANDICAPS." Six Studies. By Mary MacCarthy (Longmans; 6s.). This little book contains short and sympathetic memoirs of six famous people who "made good" in the face of the severest physical disabilities. The chosen six are Mary Lamb, Beethoven, Arthur Kavanagh, Henry Fawcett, W. E. Henley, and R. L. Stevenson. Perhaps Keats does not fit this category, for his "handicap" was such that life gave him no time to resist it.

I have just discovered apposite allusions, both to him and to Stevenson, by a living poet, in another small work of somewhat kindred character, consisting of five essays on one subject from as many different pens. The book I mean is "HAPPINESS AND SUCCESS." By the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Cyril A. Alington, William Allen Jowitt, and Alfred Noyes. With Introduction by Sir George Arthur (Muller; 3s. 6d.). Mr. Alfred Noyes, quoting some of the immortal lines from the "Ode to a Nightingale," declares: "The man who wrote that may have suffered everything that Shelley suggests in *Adonais*, but he certainly had also experienced not merely happiness but something like ecstasy."—C. E. B.



SANTA CLAUS (FATHER FROST) RETURNS TO RUSSIA: A NEW YEAR'S TREE OUTSIDE ST. SOPHIA CATHEDRAL, IN KIEV, WITH A GIANT SANTA CLAUS BENEATH IT; AND (ABOVE) A CLOSER VIEW OF THE FIGURE.

Until last year, Christmas as a religious festival was frowned upon by the Soviet authorities and everything connected with the season was banned. It was decided last Christmas, however, to restore Santa Claus (known in Russia as Father Frost) as a children's benefactor, and to allow Christmas-trees to be sold. Our photographs were taken at Kiev, and show the tree set up outside St. Sophia Cathedral, with the figure of Santa Claus beneath it. At booths constructed round it parents could buy toys, sweets, and small trees for their children.

apprentice." As a matter of fact, the apprentice's indentures were cancelled in 1814 (four years before he met Fanny Brawne), and he then "walked the hospitals" at St. Thomas's and Guy's. In Mr. H. Buxton Forman's complete edition of his works we read: "Keats was a good medical student—industrious, able, and successful. . . . He operated well; but his imagination appalled him with visions of what might chance if he failed or stumbled." His own health suffered seriously from the rigours of his Scottish walking tour (642 miles) with Charles Brown in 1818. At the outset they had travelled to Liverpool with his newly-married brother George and his wife. "At Liverpool the two tourists and the young couple parted, George and his bride sailing for America and Keats and Brown proceeding by coach to Lancaster." (We hear of George later at Louisville, Kentucky—recently afflicted with floods.) Meanwhile "the pedestrians set out from Lancaster . . . and, having seen many of the beauties of Cumberland and Westmorland, trudged to Carlisle."

I have mentioned the foregoing details because they make contact with some notable works on northern



THE SPRAWLING "POLAR BEAR" OF ST. MORITZ! AN ODD FORMATION CONSEQUENT ON A HEAVY FALL OF SNOW ON A TREE.

The fascinating shapes and the rhythmic designs which ice-crystals form under certain conditions—for example, on a window-pane—must be familiar to the majority of our readers. It will be remembered that we published some striking examples in our issue of December 26 last. These were natural formations, owing their shapes to no outside agency. In the case of snow-crystals in the mass it is different. They depend on the objects on which they fall for the shape they assume as a whole. It is true that these shapes cannot approach the ice-crystal for beauty, but they can simulate weird and sometimes familiar objects. Perhaps a roof-top or a tree

causes the snow that piles upon it to present some odd animal or a gigantic caricature of a human face: it is possible that such a formation instigated the making of the first snow-man! The photograph we give here illustrates the point. It was taken at that ever-popular winter sports resort, St. Moritz, and shows how snow accumulated on a small evergreen, bearing it down on one side and producing the effect of a big polar bear leaning over a tree and peering underneath it! The snow, it will be noted, broke away at one point and the dark background formed an obvious eye.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ARTHUR NEUSTADT, F.R.P.S.]



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CARRIED ON FOURTEEN ENORMOUS STRETCHERS BY SOLDIERS DURING THE PARADE: A SECTION OF THE KISWA (THE HOLY CARPET) WHICH WILL BE USED AS A COVERING FOR THE KAABA AT MECCA.



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A PUBLIC HOLIDAY FOR WORKERS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND MANY PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS: A SECTION OF THE ENTHUSIASTIC THRONG AT THE MAHMAL CEREMONY.

THE custom of sending the Kiswa (Holy Carpet) to Mecca every year for use as a covering for the Kaaba has been revived in Egypt after a lapse of twelve years. In 1925 there was trouble between the Wahabis and the Egyptian Army escort and the late King Fuad discontinued the ceremony. The Mahmal, which has always accompanied the Kiswa since the twelfth century as an emblem of royalty, is a howdah borne by a camel and is sent in memory of an Egyptian Queen who made the pilgrimage on one occasion. The formalities of departure were held on the parade ground at Abbassia; and the Mahmal was carried round the ground seven times before the Council of Regency and the Cabinet. At the conclusion, the First Regent, Prince Mohamed Ali, handed the reins of the leading camel to Mahmud Bey Bassiouni, who will be the Commander of the Pilgrimage, and he led the procession away, followed by soldiers bearing the sections of the Kiswa.



AFTER BEING APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE PILGRIMAGE, OR AMIR IL HAG: THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, MAHMUD BEY BASSIOUNI, LEADS THE MAHMAL PROCESSION AWAY.

This England



"Ellens," Rudgwick, Sussex.

THE garden or pleasure about an English country house reflects agreeably the nature of those who made it. That the plan should take a century or more to reach ripe beauty mattered little; a greater pleasure is had of slow maturing. Rather did they seek permanence in pleasure than a bubble joy, forgotten in a day. That is very English — to make slowly and incomparably well: that is why you find your Worthington so good.



A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

A PROBLEM FROM LINCOLN.

By FRANK DAVIS.

THE romantic painting of Fig. 1 appeared on the London market some time ago, and puzzled a good many people. Some part of the mystery surrounding it has now been cleared up, and it is possible that publication here may solve the final problem—that of the identity of the man who painted it. The Roman arch in the middle of an obviously English scene narrowed down the search considerably: this is the northern gate at Lincoln, and a prosaic modern photograph (Fig. 2) is put beside the picture for comparison. It will be noted that since the picture was painted, the top of the arch has been tidied up, and some of the stones moved to strengthen the structure above the postern gate on the right. From the dress of the figures the date must be about the middle of the eighteenth century.

William Stukeley, the antiquary, writing in 1724, puts the case for this Roman gate as a work of art much better than I can. This is what he says:

This northern gate, called New-port Gate is the noblest remnant of this sort in Britain, as far as I know. Upon the first sight of it I was struck with admiration, as well of its noble simplicity as that hitherto it should not have been taken notice of. To a vast semicircle of stones of

sentences which the modern critic, always tempted to staccato brevity, might well roll round his tongue as an early-morning exercise. Mark the difference between the early eighteenth-century lover of antiquity and his successor of a century later: the former, perfectly sane and well-balanced, the latter woolly-minded. Proof?—here it is, from a description written in 1835 of an old castle gate: "This edifice is in a very good state of repair, not sufficiently ruinous to be romantic or interesting."

The house on the left in the painting is obviously the one investigated by Stukeley; perhaps Lincoln

along the lower edge; a second line of lettering might have thrown more light upon the problem, for the engraver, T. Lodge, has not—as is usual—given the painter's name in the lower left-hand corner. The question is, did N.D. (presumably a local painter) produce his picture, and T. Lodge his print, with the highly competent Fig. 1 in their minds, or did the painter of Fig. 1, on a visit to Lincoln, see N.D.'s work and forthwith decide to show what a much better job he could make of the scene? As lesser men generally copy greater, the former supposition seems far more likely. In any case, the differences

between the two versions are illuminating. There is no graceful milkmaid on the left, no horseman beyond the arch, no dog, no lady on the right, and no fine black horse helping on the pair of oxen. This horse, by the way, provides an interest all his own, for Lincolnshire was a notable breeding-ground for this type of light-heavy animal; this group must be as early a representation as there is of local country methods of transport.

Here is another possibility. The elegant gentleman on the right has his hand thrown out in what appears to be a proprietary gesture. Did he own the gate and its surroundings, or is he merely a cultivated and prosperous citizen proudly showing the sights to his friend, who makes a rapid sketch on the spot? This little conversation piece is full of quiet humour: the man and his wife are very well observed, and the dog is taking a highly intelligent interest in the proceedings. The group is so personal, as it were, that it is difficult to believe that the picture is merely a view of a notable relic; it must surely have been painted to order for this delightful couple, and I believe the artist has put himself into the scene as well. It ought to be possible for



1. "THE ROMAN GATE AT LINCOLN": A DELIGHTFUL, ROMANTIC, EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY WORK BY AN UNKNOWN PAINTER, WHOSE NAME MAY BE REVEALED BY A STUDY OF LOCAL RECORDS, WHO WAS EVIDENTLY FAMILIAR WITH THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF CANALETTO. (c. 1750.)

Reproduction by Courtesy of Messrs. Frank T. Sabin.



2. THE PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE ROMAN GATE AT LINCOLN: A PHOTOGRAPH WHICH LEADS ONE TO SUSPECT THAT THE OLD PAINTERS AND ENGRAVERS MAY HAVE SUBTLY EXAGGERATED THE SIZE OF THE RUIN TO ENHANCE ITS ROMANTIC EFFECT.

very large dimensions, by what I could perceive, laid without mortar connected by their cuneiform shape. This magnificent arch is 16 feet diameter, the stones 4 feet thick at bottom, seems to have a joint in the middle, not a key-stone; on both sides towards the upper part, are laid horizontal stones of great dimensions some ten or twelve feet long, to take off the pressure, very judiciously adapted. Below on both sides was a postern, or foot passage, made of like stones, but against that on the left is a house built and when I went down into the cellar, I found a chimney set before it. The ground here in the street has been much raised. It is indeed a most venerable piece of antiquity and what a lover of architecture would be hugely delighted withal. They that look upon a gate among the vestiges of the Forum of Nerva at Rome will think they see the counter-part of this; but of the two this has the most grandeur in aspect.

There is a warmth in this eulogium as vital as the sunlight in the picture, and a fine rotundity in the

archæologists have a record of its demolition, when traces of the second postern must have come to light. The house on the right, though altered considerably, appears to be substantially the same as it was about two hundred years ago.

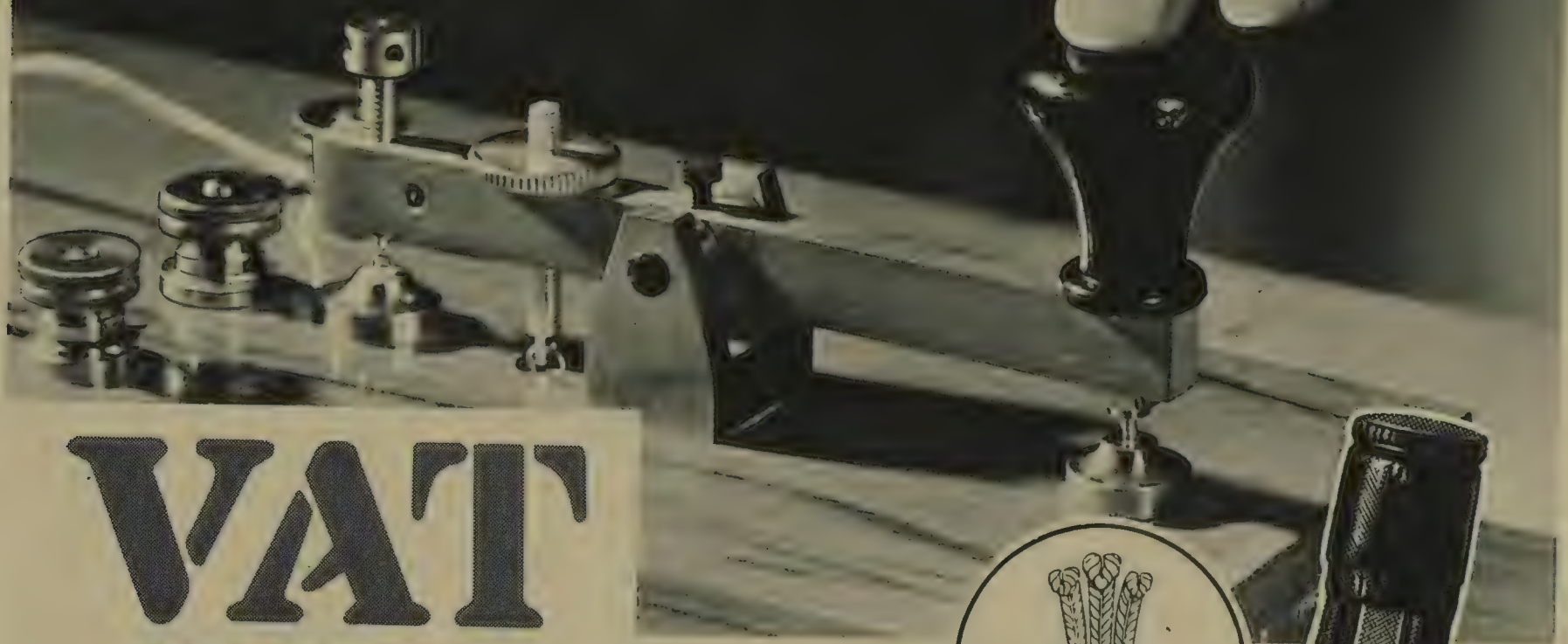
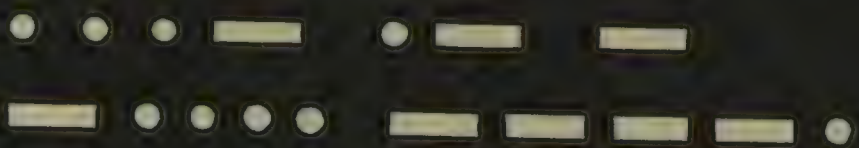
Since Fig. 1 began to attract attention in London, Fig. 3 came to light—a print of very inferior quality, evidently based upon a painting in the Museum at Lincoln. (I have not seen this, but I am informed that it corresponds in every respect.) This Lincoln painting is signed with a monogram "N.D.," said to be that of Nathaniel Drake, who is otherwise unknown to fame. Unfortunately, the print has been cut



3. AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY VIEW OF THE ROMAN GATE: A PRINT WHICH CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE PAINTING IN FIG. 1 AND MAY HAVE BEEN MADE FROM IT.

those familiar with the social history of Lincolnshire in the eighteenth century to make a shrewd guess as to the identity of the man who commissioned the picture, and this identification might lead to a final judgment as to the painter, who—if one may make a guess—was not unfamiliar with the work of Canaletto.

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BY HARTLEY WITHERS.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES, AND OTHERS.

EARLY in 1935 the market for gilt-edged securities, which until then had gratified its supporters by an almost continuous rise since 1932, paused in its advance and showed symptoms of reaction, which have since then taken shape in a hesitating but persistent decline. It was thus by no means in a robust condition to withstand the shock administered to it by the announcement, at the end of last week, of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for the financing of our defence programme, involving a possible addition of £400 millions to the floating supply of the market. It had already, a few days before, shown signs of extreme sensitiveness when rumour had told it, quite wrongly, that a £70 million issue was imminent for the purposes of Tithe Redemption, though, in fact, there is, as we were later on assured, no prospect of any such operation in the near future, and, when it happens, the amount of stock that will have to be placed with the investing public is likely to be a very small proportion of the whole issue. But the weakness of the market, as shown by its quietly sagging tendency, which has brought the price of Consols down from 94½ in January 1935 to the near neighbourhood of 80, before these recent jolts were inflicted on it, has been growing for a long time; and investment brokers have told me that for many months they have been bombarded with questions from clients, as to what they ought to do about their "gilts." These inquiries have come largely from private holders who have seen very big capital appreciation in their holdings and have felt anxious to secure some part of them, if the course of the market is now likely to be downward. And realisations of this kind have had their effect accentuated by sales on the part of industrial and commercial companies and firms, which had put money into the gilt-edged market during the period of depression and low commodity prices and have wanted it lately, owing to active business and the higher prices of materials.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Among these investment brokers, whose experience and well-trained *flair* for the course of markets are entitled to the highest respect, I find that the general opinion is on the side of a further decline in the gilt-edged department. They argue that the causes which have led private holders to realise will continue, and that the need for cash in hand on the part of industry and commerce is also likely to

grow as the pace of rearmament quickens, and as what Mr. Chamberlain has called "honest trade"—in distinction from defence expenditure—is expanded by the spread of purchasing power owing to higher wages and higher prices for materials. It is also suggested that as the industrial firms get to the end of the funds that they can realise by sales of Government stocks, they will have to make larger demands on the banks for accommodation; and that then the banks, whose investments in these securities were so potent a cause of the long advance in them, will be obliged to join in the movement and turn part of their holding into cash, in order to perform their chief duty (after taking care of our money) of financing the output of industry.

Against these contentions we can set certain influences on the other side. An important one is that the insurance companies, which have week by week a substantial sum to invest, have to have a certain proportion of Government stocks as essential to the appeal to public confidence which is one of their chief assets. Moreover, even those of us who believe most strongly in a well-distributed holding of industrial shares—now put within the reach of all investors by the Unit Trusts—as the soundest means of securing real income, generally admit that the prudent investor is well advised to hold, as the core of his investment policy, a certain amount of gilt-edged stocks. For these reasons it seems probable that when realisations by speculators, by holders who want to secure capital profits, and by commercial firms finding other uses for their money have been completed, the gilt-edged market will get a steady stream of support which should prevent any serious collapse.

THE BANKS' INVESTMENTS.

But before we can be sure about this, there is the question to be considered of possible realisations by the banks, made necessary in order to provide funds for industry. When we remember that during the last six years covered by the *Economist* Banking Supplement of last May the joint-stock banks of England and Wales, together with their colleagues in Scotland, had added no less than £450 millions to their investments, the bulk of which consist of gilt-edged securities, we see not only how much the banks must have contributed to the rise in this market, but also how great the effect might be if they found themselves obliged to realise even a comparatively small part of their holdings. Against this danger we can set the fact that, having taken powers to raise £400 millions by borrowing, the Government is more than ever deeply committed to the policy of cheap money and keeping

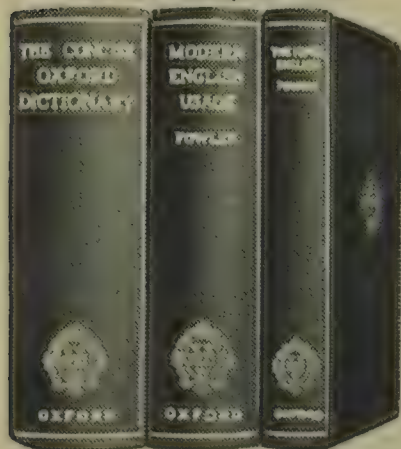
the long-term rate of interest low; which is the same thing as saying, keeping the prices of gilt-edged securities steady and as high as possible.

EFFECTS ON OTHER MARKETS.

If, however, there is some uncertainty about the future course of the gilt-edged market, it by no means follows that holders of securities in other departments of the Stock Exchange need fear that if "gilts" go down still further it will be inevitable that the prices of all other investments will come down likewise. This may be more or less true of other kinds of fixed-interest securities, though it is probable that the leaders among them will be steadied by the re-investment of funds by those who have realised their capital profits in the Consols market. But in view of the favourable omens for general trade and the increasing profits that it should produce for all kinds of industrial, distributive and productive companies, there is good reason to expect that rising dividends will justify the maintenance of the current level of "equity" prices, and perhaps a further advance in them. This is what happened on the last occasion, in times that can be called at all normal, when there was a severe reaction in the gilt-edged market. In 1896 Consols touched 114, and by 1913, just before the war, they had come down almost to 80, being pushed down by an active trade demand for money (which could not be so conveniently "managed" in those gold-standard days) and also by the South African War and by one of those American crises which used periodically to upset the world's financial arrangements. During the same period, however, the course of ordinary stocks and shares had been generally upward, owing to rising profits and the long-sustained recovery from the depression of the 'eighties and 'nineties of the previous century. This experience shows that there is no necessary connection between gilt-edged depression and lower prices for equities; and in some ways the announcement of the Government's programme of defence financing is in favour of increasing industrial profits. For one thing, by providing for five years' expenditure it indicates that the process of rearmament will take longer than had been expected in most quarters, and so will have a more lasting effect in stimulating business. However much we may regret that the country should be forced, by the action of its neighbours, into expenditure of this kind, there can be no question that it will put a great deal of money into the pockets of wage-earners and shareholders and, incidentally, will give the authorities time to consider schemes of activity to replace the armament programme when it is finished.

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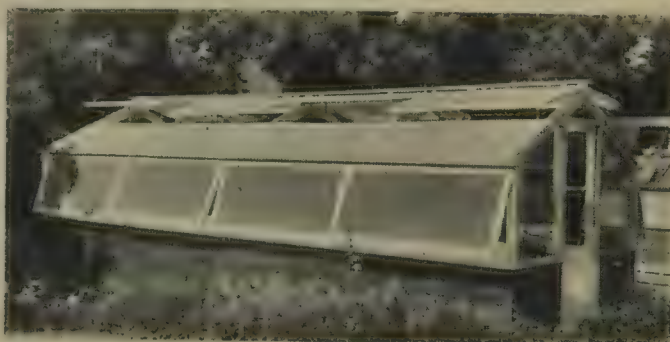
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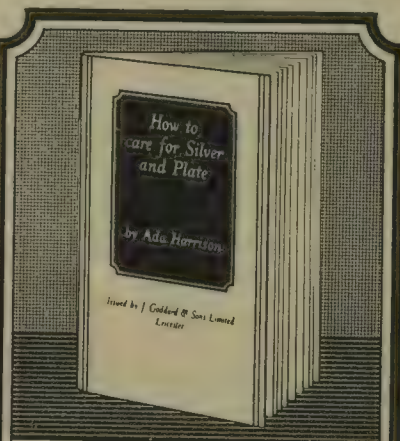
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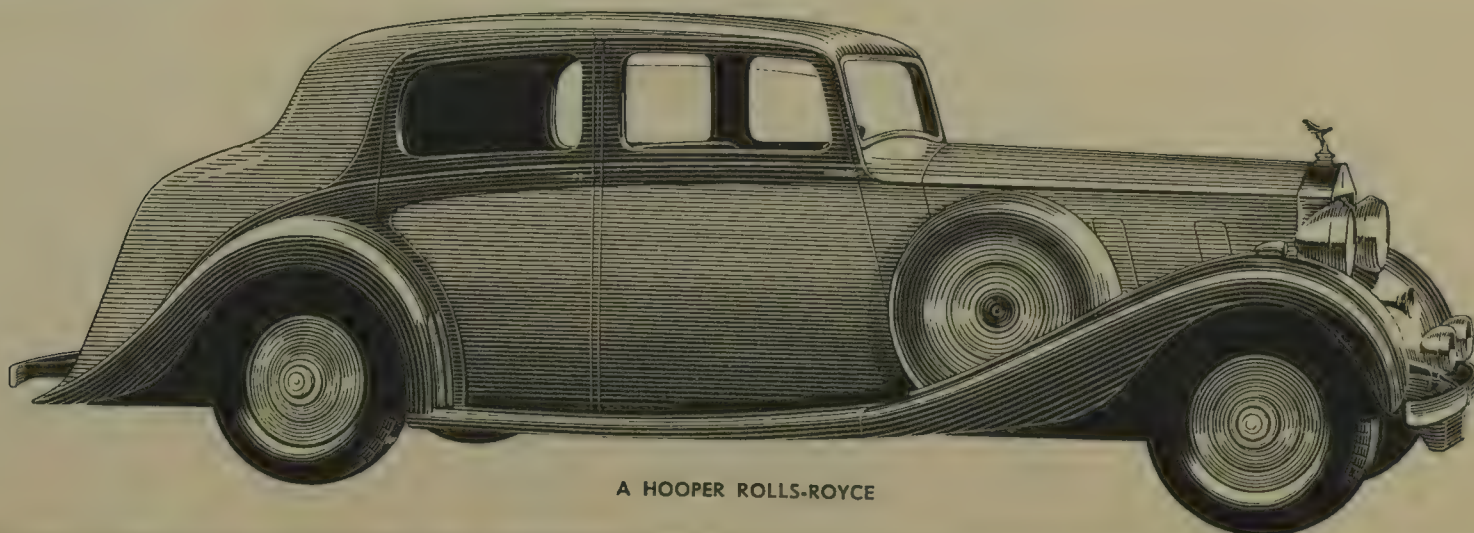


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Of Interest to Women.



Spring Hats are Flat.

Most assuredly there is something like a revolution in the domain of hats; many follow the line of the head at the back and curve softly downward in front. The colour schemes are exceedingly gay, even when the model is destined to be worn with dark or even black dresses. The glorious shades seen in tropical fish are introduced in some of the newest headgear. Harrods, in order that there should be no controversy about it, had a tank filled with these fish at their display. Flowers, fruit and foliage are used for decorative purposes, as well as small "tufts" of ostrich feathers. Felts besides straws that may well be termed exotic are on the crest of the wave.

Slate Grey and Gamboge.

The daytime ensemble, with slight variations, will remain in its present happy position. The dress is usually of a lighter shade than the coat. A modish alliance is slate grey (really it is just that tint that slates take unto themselves after a shower of rain) and gamboge yellow. Generally speaking, the sleeves are not built up quite as much and are innocent of decoration. Skirts are shorter, and are often slit up at the sides or reinforced with inverted box-pleats. The necklines, more often than not, terminate at the base of the column of the throat with a cord tie.

Heels With Electric Lights.

Again this season are crinoline dresses discussed, but, like the evening shoes with electric lights secreted in their heels, ere many weeks have passed they will pass into oblivion. Gloves are of interest. Some have the initials of the wearer appliquéd on the back—they are quite an inch high; sometimes embroidery takes the place of the letters. Another idea is for the fastenings to be at the back; they take the form of buttons and loops. Again, metal signs of the Zodiac are riveted on suede and leather belts. Semi-fitting coatees enriched with sequins or fine gold braid have certainly come to stay. Many of them have clerical collars and inset sleeves; they are accompanied by black dresses or skirts.



Skirts versus Trousers.

Fashions for cruising and beachwear occupy a prominent position in the Jaeger Salons, 204, Regent Street; although ever smart and distinctive, they are pre-eminently practical. To them must be given the credit of the quartette portrayed on this page. On the left may be seen a white flannel suit which promptly creates a holiday atmosphere, the scheme being completed with a navy-blue sweater relieved with red stripes. On the right at the top of the page is to-morrow's version of the printed linen beach frock, important features being the wrap-over skirt and white bolero. Below on the right is a sun suit of pure wool taffetas with a linen coat lined to match it. Last but by no means least attractive of the quartette is the blue and white skirt and jumper with a scarf of the same. And now for some news that cannot fail to interest all tennis enthusiasts. This is that Jaeger have designed and carried out a new tennis dress; a skirt takes the place of shorts (by the way, it may be seen on the second floor). The skirt can be worn with a blouse, or it can form part of a dress with a zip fastening; the neatness of the line of union must be seen to be appreciated. Another novelty is the peasant head scarf, for nine shillings and sixpence. It is safe to predict a great vogue for the duster check blouses, as well as for the patchwork quilts—they are endowed with a marvellously youthful air. As Easter is within measurable distance and mascots ever make welcome gifts, attention must be drawn to the lucky horseshoe brooches, with hunting-crop or nail.



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SUNNY SPRING-TIME IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.

BY EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E. F.R.G.S.

HOLIDAY-MAKING IN FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, AND PORTUGAL.

WITH the end of February in sight, the thoughts of the holiday-maker lightly turn to lands where the sunshine of early spring is sufficient both in quantity and quality to make a holiday a very attractive proposition. France is certainly one of the lands thus favoured, for along that wonderful stretch of coast bordering the blue waters of the Mediterranean, from Marseilles to the Italian frontier at Ventimiglia, are strung, like threaded pearls, a number of health resorts, large and small, some of them the most well known in the world, and all in a setting of great natural beauty—a curving, rocky shore, and hill-sides clothed with luxuriant vegetation backed with lofty mountains. So soft and mild is the climate, such the shelter from cold northern winds, and so abundant and genial the sunshine, that plants of the tropics thrive, and palm-fringed promenades alternate with gardens gay with bougainvillea, mimosa, oleander, violets, jonquils, jessamine, and geraniums; whilst groves of orange and lemon, of olive and eucalyptus, and of the darker pine and cypress provide a striking colour contrast.

Queen of the resorts of the French Riviera, with its world-famed Casino, its luxurious International Sporting Club, and other magnificent buildings, and its

lovely gardens and terraces, Monte Carlo has a host of attractions for its spring season in the twin spheres of amusement and sport. The season of opera extends until April 10; and amongst other great artists who will appear are Autori and Chaliapine. The theatrical season of comedies and operettas, in which such eminent artists as Sacha Guitry, Alexandre, and Spinelly appear, extends to March 31, and the musical programme includes concerts by Sydney Beer and Walther Gieseking, on Feb. 19; by Richard Strauss, on March 12; by Kreisler, on March 17 and 19; by Rachmaninoff, on March 24 and 26; and by Bruno Walter, on March 31. As for sport, at the Monte Carlo Country Club, from Feb. 22 to 28, there will be a Grand International Tennis Tournament; from March 29 to April 7, an Easter Tennis Tournament; and on the Monte Carlo Golf Club course, at Mont Agel, there will be various golf competitions during February and March. During March there will also be international regattas; fencing tournaments on March 6 and 7; and on March 6, a Battle of Flowers.



AN ATTRACTIVE PROMENADE BATHED IN GLORIOUS SUNSHINE: THE TERRACE OF THE CASINO AT MONTE CARLO.

Nice has great historic and scenic charm, and it is the largest resort on the Riviera, with manifold attractions, prominent among them its fine Casinos—the Palais de la Méditerranée, fronting the lovely Promenade des Anglais; the Casino Municipal; and the Casino de la Jetée. Cannes is another popular centre for sport and amusement, and to promenade in the sunshine in the beautiful gardens on the Croisette and later to watch the setting of the sun on the Estérel, from the Restaurant des Ambassadeurs, is to gain an experience that is unforgettable. Mentone, with an up-to-date Casino and lovely gardens, has a gay winter season, in which tennis and yachting in the Bay of Garavan play a leading part; and then there are the lemon groves, and beautiful Cap Martin and quaint little Roquebrune near at hand. Other winter resorts on the Riviera are Hyères, St. Raphael, Antibes, and Juan-les-Pins; and these, and the others named, have delightful walks and a very interesting neighbourhood, with admirable opportunities for charming excursions; whilst hotel accommodation is the best obtainable, and



A VIEW OF SCENERY BOTH VARIED AND FASCINATING: THE ISLE OF CAPRI—ONE OF THE LOVELIEST ISLANDS IN THE WORLD.

at prices which are extremely reasonable. The train service to the Riviera is an excellent one, and special cheap fares are in operation by certain trains, with reductions in *wagons-lits* and Pullman supplements in France.

With a climate rivalling that of the Riviera, and a richness of scenery surprising in its variety, the island of Corsica is delightful for a spring holiday. Ajaccio, with a very picturesque mountain setting, has boulevards bordered with tamarisk, palm and mimosa; and it also possesses relics of the great Napoleon, who was born there, which are of the greatest interest. Great forests of cork, chestnut and pine, lofty mountains, wild gorges, old-world villages, and the sweet-scented *maquis*, a thick undergrowth of rosemary, myrtle, honeysuckle and arbutus, which once gave secure shelter to brigands, combine to make a very strong appeal to the holiday-maker for Corsica. Nor—seeing that Easter is not very far distant—must one forget that Paris is then in one of its brightest and most enjoyable moods, and just the place for a week's holiday, with never a dull moment, by day or by night.

Italy is fortunate in sharing the coast of the Riviera with France; and just over the frontier, linked together by a splendid motor road—the Via Aurelia—built in Roman times, and now reconstructed to suit modern requirements, are Bordighera, Ospedaletti, and San Remo, in a very sunny and sheltered situation, amidst a wealth of vegetation and charming scenery. They have fine modern hotels, and good facilities for sport and amusement; whilst both Bordighera and San Remo have a fascinating old-world quarter. Allassio, further along the coast, has a bracing climate, and attractions which make a strong appeal to visitors

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from this country. On the other side of Genoa there are such beauty spots as Nervi, Porto Fino, with its lofty, well-wooded headland and a wonderful coastal panorama, Santa Margherita, on the Bay of Tigullio, with a road along the coast leading to Rapallo which is surely one of the most beautiful in the world, and Rapallo, set most picturesquely amongst trees on the hill-sides, and flanked with commanding heights.

Italy also has another Riviera—that of the Bay of Naples and the shores near by. The climate there in spring is as near perfection as possible; and in Naples you have the advantage—a great one—of combining the amenities of a great city, rich in historical associations and architectural interest, with a gay social life and opportunities of visits to such world wonders as Vesuvius and the ruined cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, where one may see the style in which one of the most highly civilised communities in the world lived over two thousand years ago. On the high cliffs between the Bay of Naples and the Gulf of Salerno, is Sorrento, so beautiful, with its olive-clad slopes and its spring-time mantle of orange-blossom, that one can quite believe the old-time tale of the Sirens once dwelling there! Seawards, across a narrow strait, lies the wonder Isle of Capri, with scenery so varied and so fascinating that you marvel how Nature can have packed so many charms in such a small space. The rocks of Faraglioni and Monte Solaro, and the Blue Grotto, beautiful as they are, represent a tithe only of the charms of Capri. The best approach to Amalfi, on the Gulf of

Salerno, nestling by the sea at the foot of high and rugged sheltering cliffs, is by the road to it from Sorrento, with scenery of extraordinary beauty. Amalfi has lovely terraced gardens by the sea, each of which is a sun-trap, and on the heights near by is old-world Ravello.

Yet another of Italy's spring-time "playgrounds" is Sicily. Palermo, the capital—with a setting of great beauty and wondrous historic and architectural charm—affords opportunities for visits to the glories of Segesta, Agrigento, and Taormina—an earthly paradise on Messina's lovely strait



Photo: E.N.I.T., London.

REVEALING THE STRIKING BEAUTY OF A WORLD-FAMOUS BAY: A CHARMING VIEW OF NAPLES FROM THE VIA DI POSILLIPO.

—from which the view of snow-capped Etna is one of amazing grandeur, and offers facilities for one of the finest holidays imaginable. There is a good service of trains from Paris via Rome to Naples, and from there one can go by fast steamer to Palermo, or by rail and train-ferry to Messina. Hotels in Italy have very moderate rates, and coupons are issued for them; there is, too, a 50 per cent. reduction in train fares in force for visitors who spend more than five days there.

Switzerland, where an all-round reduction of forty per cent. is in force, has a region which is particularly favoured in the matter of spring sunshine, on the shores of the Lake of Geneva and those of the lakes of Lugano and Maggiore. Resorts on the first-named are Geneva, which is very seductive in its spring-time garb, and which, apart from the beauty of its situation, and its many amenities, is worth a visit for the incomparable view one has from there of Mont Blanc; Lausanne, stretching upwards on the green hill-slopes from Ouchy, to heights from which one gains glimpses of a splendid lake and mountain panorama—a most interesting holiday centre; Vevey, a popular spot with English visitors; and Montreux, too, with its funicular up to Caux, and the Rochers de Naye above, and with the romantic Castle of Chillon within easy reach. Lugano has a climate like that of the Riviera, and its vegetation is luxuriant and sub-tropical, and this and wonderful views of lake and mountain it shares with Locarno. Both have an abundance of spring-time blossom, lovely walks, and are centres for most interesting excursions—Lugano for Monte San Salvatore, Monte Brè and picturesque Gandria; Locarno for Madonna



BEAUTIFUL GENEVA: A VIEW OF MONT BLANC TAKEN FROM PREGNY, WITH THE TRANQUIL WATERS OF THE LAKE OF GENEVA BETWEEN.—[Photograph by Boissonnas.]

del Sasso, Orselina, and Ascona—the last-named a charming little place, with Monte Verità, a beauty spot among the mountains, on the heights above it.

A very delightful resort in Portugal is Estoril, which curves around a charming little bay at the mouth of the Tagus, facing the open sea and due south, a situation which enables it to obtain a high sunshine record. Sheltered from northerly winds, it has a dry, bracing air, and it is very modern, with a fine Casino, good hotel accommodation, with golf and tennis, and excellent motor-roads which enable one to visit the beautiful heights of Cintra, and, as Lisbon is but a short distance away, all the attractions of a great European capital are available.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, who issue tickets for all the various rail, air, and steamship lines, and attend to all details connected with travel with efficiency due to their long experience, specialise again this year in spring and Easter holidays. Their programme includes a grand tour of Italy, leaving London on March 24, allowing Easter to be spent in Rome; special trains for travel in Switzerland—to lovely Lucerne and Lugano, to Montreux and Lausanne on the Lake of Geneva; and to restful Wilderswyl, near Interlaken; trips to the Italian Riviera, the Italian Lakes, and Merano (for the Dolomites); to Paris and Le Touquet; and the French Riviera; to Ostend, Bruges, Knocke-le-Zoute, and Brussels; to Holland—for Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, and the Dead Cities of the Zuider Zee; to Berlin, the Rhine and the Rhineland, also to the Bavarian Alps; and to the Austrian Tyrol. A striking feature of Messrs. Cook's programme is a number of walking holidays—in the Rhineland, the Valleys of the Rhine and the Ahr, the Eifel Mountains, and in the Harz Mountains.



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CRUISING HOLIDAYS IN MEDITERRANEAN AND ATLANTIC WATERS.

SPRING cruising is as popular as ever, and for those fortunate ones who are able to plan holidays in the springtime and so escape the chilly and boisterous winds of March and of April, there is an attractive list of cruises in Mediterranean and Atlantic waters. Lisbon is a very much favoured port of call, affording an opportunity for a visit to pretty Estoril, and "Gib." comes in for its share



THE NILE AT ASSUAN — A VISIT TO WHICH IS MADE POSSIBLE BY CERTAIN CRUISING LINERS.

of attention. Those charming Atlantic isles—Madeira and the Canaries—are to receive many visits; West African ports, such as Bathurst, Freetown, and Dakar, are on the "bill of fare," and Casablanca also. In the Mediterranean, Villefranche and Monaco, for gay Monte Carlo and for Nice, figure on the calling-list; also Naples, the Isle of Capri, and Palermo, in Sicily. Such historic and extremely interesting isles of the Mediterranean as Malta, Rhodes, and Cyprus are to be visited, and the picturesque ports on the Dalmatian coast, such as Kotor, Split, and Dubrovnik. Travellers will see classic Athens, Gallipoli, and Istanbul, with its mosques and minarets, palaces of the Sultans, and San Sophia. Calls at Beirut and Haifa will enable passengers to see also the sights of Damascus, Baalbek, and the Lebanon, and to journey to Jerusalem through the Holy Land. Many of the vessels are calling at Alexandria and Port Said and affording excellent opportunities for viewing Cairo and its famous citadel, the wonders of the Pyramids, and other antiquities of Egypt, and the Nile.

The Canadian Pacific Line are sending their popular "Duchess" liners on spring cruises: the *Duchess of Richmond* (20,000 tons) leaves Southampton on March 11 on a 19-day cruise to the Atlantic Isles and West African ports, calling at Cherbourg. This liner will visit Casablanca, Madeira, Freetown (Sierra Leone), Dakar (Senegal), and Las Palmas, in the Canaries, returning to Southampton on March 30. On March 25 the *Duchess of Atholl* (20,000 tons) sails from Southampton



A BEAUTIFUL AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS: A STREET IN NASSAU, THE LOVELY CAPITAL OF THE BAHAMAS.

Photograph by Cunard White Star Line.

on an 18-day cruise to Philippeville (a port in Algeria), Naples, Monaco (for Monte Carlo), Barcelona (unless this is found inadvisable, when Algiers will be substituted as a port of call), and Lisbon, returning to Liverpool on April 12.

The Cunard White Star Line have the 20,000-ton liner *Laconia* sailing from Southampton on March 17 on a 30-day cruise to Lisbon, Algiers, Malta, Kotor, Dubrovnik, Athens, Haifa, Alexandria (remaining there for three days, and giving time for a trip up the Nile to Luxor, arranged by Thos. Cook and Son), Naples, Villefranche, and Barcelona, returning to Southampton on April 16. The *Lancastria*, of this line, leaves Liverpool on March 25 on a scholars' Easter cruise of 15 days' duration, with calls at Ponta Delgada (Azores), Madeira, Santa Cruz (Teneriffe), Casablanca, and Gibraltar, returning to Liverpool or London. The Cunard White Star Line now have a service of steamers running between New York and Nassau, in the Bahamas, which connects with their regular Transatlantic service by the *Queen Mary* and other liners, and makes possible a delightful holiday trip to Nassau (for which there are special round-trip fares).

The Lamport and Holt spring cruising programme comprises two cruises by the *Voltaire*: the first, of 21 days' duration, is from Southampton, on March 25, to Casablanca, Bathurst (Gambia), Dakar (Senegal), Santa Cruz, Madeira, and Lisbon; and the second, also from Southampton, on April 17, which is for 18 days, is to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Tangier, and Lisbon.

The *Atlantis* goes on an Easter cruise of 28 days for the Royal Mail Line on March 25, from Southampton, calling at Algiers, Naples, Capri, Palermo, Larnaca (Cyprus), Port Said, Rhodes, Phaleron Bay (Athens), Sfax (Tunisia), and Lisbon; and on April 23 this liner leaves Southampton on a 17-day cruise to Casablanca, Safi (weather permitting, for Marrakesh), Las Palmas, Santa Cruz, Madeira, Gibraltar, and Lisbon. Another Royal Mail feature is a short cruise by the *Arlanza* from Southampton on March 25, for five days, to Bordeaux, Falmouth Bay, Plymouth Sound, and Torquay, returning to Southampton.

The Orient Line have the *Orion* leaving London on April 17 on a 21-day cruise to Bizerta (for Carthage and Tunis), Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Beirut, Rhodes, and Gibraltar, returning to Southampton; whilst the *Orontes* leaves London on May 1 on a 20-day cruise to Naples, Kotor, Dubrovnik, Malta, Casablanca, and Lisbon, returning to Southampton. The Blue Star Line are sending the *Arandora Star* on a 27-day cruise, on April 10, from Southampton, to Malta, Athens, Gallipoli, the Dardanelles, Istanbul, Rhodes, Larnaca, Beirut, Port Said, Alexandria, Philippeville, and Lisbon. The Elder Dempster Line have liners making the round trip from Liverpool to Las Palmas and Madeira, returning to Plymouth and Liverpool on March 2, 15, and 29 and April 12 and 20.

A very fine long-distance cruise, and one that is quite a novelty in the cruising line, is to, and a thousand miles up, the great River Amazon,

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sailings for which are by the Booth Line, which has the *Anselm* leaving Liverpool on Feb. 26 and April 30, and the *Hilary* on April 8. The trip is one of seven weeks' duration, and the route followed is by way of the coast of Portugal, with a call at Leixões, for Oporto, where one has the opportunity of paying a visit to the famous wine lodges there, the fine cathedral, and the great Don Luis bridge over the Douro, which has a single-arch span of 650 ft. The next stop is at Lisbon, magnificently situated on the Tagus, and from which an excursion may be made to lovely Cintra and the *plage* of Estoril; and then at Funchal, in Madeira, with time to explore this isle of flowers and the most fascinating scenery. There follow days of intense charm, crossing the Atlantic in the region of the Doldrums, where the breezes are ever light and the sea surface often scarcely ruffled. The weather is perfect for exercise in the open air, sunshine is abundant, and moonlight nights are of wondrous beauty. The first Amazon port of call is at Pará, seventy-five miles up the river, and with a 300-year-old cathedral, interesting Zoological Gardens, a museum, very up-to-date shops and thoroughfares, and a gay and extremely varied life. Then the liner passes into what is known as the Narrows, where, on both sides, and within a stone's-throw, the river is lined with dense jungle, and one gets fascinating glimpses of its vivid colouring and its brilliant bird and insect life; also of the aboriginal river life. At Monte Alegre the river widens, and flat-topped mountains are sighted. After passing Santarem, the bottle-green water of the Tapajós joins the Amazon's yellow stream; then comes little Obidos, perched on high cliffs, followed by Parintins and Itacoatiara. Later you turn into the Rio Negro, a few miles up which is Manaus, a thousand miles from the Amazon's mouth, and where a stay is made of four or five days before commencing the return journey, and from which there are excursions to the beautiful Tarumã Falls and up the Solimões, to see the giant Victoria Regia lilies. Visits are also made to plantations of rubber, cacao, and sugar-cane, affording a first-hand experience of tropical economic life.



A LOVELY SPOT WHICH CAN BE VISITED WHILE ON A CRUISE UP THE AMAZON: THE TARUMÃ FALLS, NEAR MANAÓS.

Photograph by Booth Line.

Another very enjoyable form of long-distance cruising is to cross the Atlantic to New York by one of the big liners, by special arrangement, and to join there a Grace liner, specially built for cruising in a warm climate, and to travel by way of the Panama Canal to San Francisco, from which interesting city you can return, by sea or by rail, to New York. The ports of call *en route* are off the beaten track, and one has an opportunity of viewing many novel scenes of life and of making acquaintance with very varied types of people; whilst some of the places are steeped in history—of the early days of Spanish colonisation of the New World, and of the buccaneers of the Spanish Main. At Puerto Colombia, in Colombia, you are able to go by car to Barranquilla, an interesting town on the banks of the Magdalena River. At Cartagena, also in Colombia, you see the old town walls much as they were when Drake stormed them successfully and entered and sacked the city; Cristobal is the Port Said of the New World, and the Panama Canal leads to Old Panama, with its ruins and its memories of Sir Henry Morgan and his bold buccaneers. At Balboa, named after the ocean's great discoverer, you pass into the Pacific, and, stopping at La Libertad, a pleasant motor ride takes you to San Salvador, and the music of a *marimba* band. At San José, Guatemala's leading port, you entrain for Guatemala City, perched on a mile-high mountain, with an air that is deliciously cool, and colourful people; then Mazatlan, on Mexico's coast, and the fascination of Mexican life; and thereafter—Hollywood and "stars"! Grace liners journey also from New York



A CABIN CRUISER NEGOTIATING A RIVER THROUGH THE JUNGLE: AN EXCURSION AT BUENAVENTURA, THE CHIEF PORT OF COLOMBIA ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Photograph by Grace Line.

to South American ports, another cruise opportunity, and one which reveals South American life in many most interesting forms—Colombia's Pacific port of Buenaventura, with its full tide of shipping from most of the world's ports; Guayaquil, in Ecuador, some thirty miles up the Guayas River; Salaverry, port for the pre-Inca city of Chan-Chan; Callao, in Peru, from which a beautiful highway built by Pizarro in 1535 leads to Lima, Peru's picturesque capital; Mollendo and Arequipa; ports from which amazing Cuzco, Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, Bolivia's capital, are within reach. Then follow Arica, Antofagasta, and other Chilean ports, and finally, Valparaiso, Chile's "Paris by the sea," whence you go, in three hours, to Santiago, one of the world's most delightful capitals. If you wish to do so, you can fly from there across the Andes to Buenos Aires, one of the most thrilling and fascinating air journeys imaginable.

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ADEN is to have its first definitive postage stamps this year: twelve values all in a design showing an Aden-built dhow, within a border formed by two of the Arab daggers known as jambias. This territory is also to have three Coronation stamps in May.



DENMARK:
THE WINDMILL
AT DYBBOL.

We have an assortment of windmills on stamps, including Alphonse Daudet's at Fontvieille, the mill of Quixotic adventure on the plains of La Mancha, and a Dutch example from Kinderdijk. Now comes a set of three small Danish charity stamps with a pleasing thumbnail engraving of the windmill at Dybbol. The values are 5 öre green, 10 öre brown, and 15 öre carmine, each

with a charity surtax of 5 öre.

Although few of us can have read Pushkin in the original, we have read and heard enough about him and his work, especially of late, to accept the appropriateness of a stamp issue for his centenary. It is a more dignified

set of six commemorative stamps than any Russia has given us for some years. Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin died on Feb. 10 from wounds received in a duel fought two days earlier. The stamps have been timed to coincide with the national—even international—celebrations of the anniversary. The three low values show one of the most familiar portraits of the poet, the design being after a wood-cut by V. V. Saviolov. This picture is on the 10 kopeks brown, 20 k. blue-green, and 40 k. claret. The next three show the monument erected in 1880 in what is now called Pushkin Square, in Moscow; these are 50 k. blue, 80 k. claret, and 1 rouble green.



RUSSIA:
THE CENTENARY OF
THE FAMOUS POET,
PUSHKIN.

Manchukuo has its stamps made in Japan. They are invariably neat and interesting, but the new definitive issue suffers from overcrowding in some of the designs, which are rather too lightly engraved. There are fifteen stamps for ordinary postage, from ½ fen to 1 yuan, in four designs. The Chamber of Representatives at Hsinking is on the ½ to 5 fen values; a peasant cart laden with soya on the 6, 20, and 50 fen; the Imperial Mausoleum near Mukden on the 7, 9, 13, and 15 fen; and the Palace of Chengte at Jehol on the 10, 30 fen and 1 yuan. There are also two stamps for air mail: 18 fen, sheep at pasture, aeroplane overhead; 38 fen, monoplane over the Sungari River.



MANCHUKUO:
THE IMPERIAL
MAUSOLEUM,
MUKDEN.

Of all the modern sports depicted on stamps, ski-ing appears to be getting the most prominence. The subject lends itself to action pictures in miniature. The latest example is a 1 franc 75 centimes, deep ultramarine stamp from France, in transverse oblong form showing a skier's leap in the heights of Mont Blanc. It is issued in connection with the meet of the International Skiing Federation at Chamonix.



FRANCE: SKI-ING AT CHAMONIX.

Among the stamps of rival factions in Spain is a 50 centimos deep blue from the Government, with a portrait of Velasquez. General Franco's stamps are religious in theme. A 30 centimos red has a portrait of Isabel la Catolica, better known to us as the Queen Isabella of Christopher Columbus's time. Two special stamps to raise funds for Franco's aviation requirements show the Temple of Pilar 5 centimos green, and the statue of Notre-Dame de Pilar 10 centimos red. These two are inscribed "Pro Avion Zaragossa."



ANDORRA:
THE SHIELD OF
THE ANCIENT
STATE.

A new set of French stamps for Andorra has appeared in a heraldic design by the Parisian artist, Ouvre. The shield of this ancient State in the Pyrenees is an interesting one, embracing the devices of the Bishop of Seo de Urgel and the Counts of Foix: it is surmounted by a marquis's coronet. The values received are the 2 centimes blue, 3 c. brown, 5 c. red-lilac, and 15 c. purple.

The multi-coloured single stamp 300 reis, issued in Brazil to mark the second national Eucharistic Congress, is so poorly engraved that it defies effective illustration. Rather better work is seen in two stamps bearing an oval design, issued to celebrate the centenary of F. Pereira Passos. It is not clear, however, why there should be two stamps of but one denomination, 700 reis black and 700 reis blue. Brazil has duplicated its denominations on several occasions lately, so there is possibly an explanation to be found.



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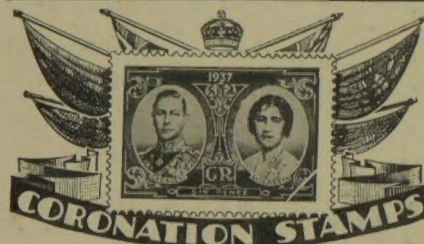
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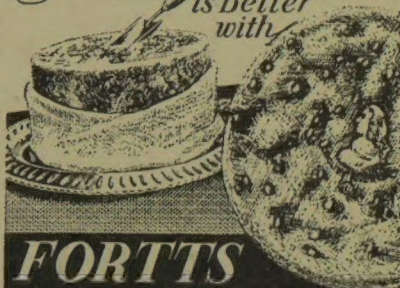
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